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EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 1/9
 Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
 Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
 Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
 Five per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23
 according to the period of
 discharge 106 at 116.
 Do. of 1825 | 26 | 110 at 111 } Ditto.
 Do. of 1829 | 20 }

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's Name.	To what Port.	Date of intended Departure.	Touching where.
Lonach	London	15th Instant	St. Helena.
Royal George	Liverpool	15th Ditto	Cape of Good Hope.
Lord Amherst	London	25th Ditto	Ditto Ditto.
Dorothy	Liverpool	15th Dec	St. Helena.
Golconda	London	End of Dec.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
 Captain C. Crawley, 4th Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
 Captain A. Woodburn, D. J. A. General from Jaulnah.
 Lieutenant Col. H. Pottinger, Staff, from Bhooj.
 Lieutenant Jacob, 10th Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
 Assistant Surg. J. Scott, from the Deccan.
 Assistant Surg. J. Crawford, Vaccinator N. D. G. from Calcutta.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Gordon, H. M. 6th Regt. from Poonah.
 Captain F. Rybot, Staff, from Bhooj.
 Ensign McKay, 3d Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
 Ensign G. Pulling.
 Captain J. Fawcett, Staff, from Poonah.
DEPARTURES.
 Lieutenant C. Gibberne, 10th Regt. N. I. to Mahabeshwar.
 Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson, to Sattarah.
 Captain G. W. Oakes, 13th Regt. N. I. to Ootacamund.
 Assistant Surgeon C. Lush, Botanical Est. to Dharwar.
 Major Havelock, 4th M. 4th Light Dragoons to Belgoom.
 Superintendent Surgeon V. Kemball, to Surat.
 Ensign T. R. Morse, 23d Regt. N. I. to Barda.
 Lieutenant G. B. Lloyd, 7th Regt. N. I. to do.
 Captain H. Liddell, 11th Regt. N. I. to Bhowndy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.
 In Camp at Jaulna, on the 1st October, the Lady of Captain George Ferguson Hutchinson, of the 3d Regt. Rifle Brigade, of a Son.
 10th Nov. the Lady of John Williams Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.
 On Thursday morning the 10th Inst. at St. Thomas's church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, Lieut. G. S. Brown 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Harriet, youngest daughter, of the late Wm. Jolliffe Esq. of London.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.
 Nov. 5th Ship Dorothy, James Garnock Master, from Liverpool, 1st and Madeira 23d June.
DEPARTURE.
 6th Barque Tam O'Shanter, John Mitchinson Master, to London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Lonach, Royal George, and Dorothy.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramore, Golconda, and Hornsea Bomanjee.
HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings.
 Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.
 Do. Do. Schooner—Royal Tiger.
 Do. Do. Brig of War—Tigris.
 Government Yacht—Telica.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

We have copied to-day, two articles from a paper called the *Enquirer* which has been established by some Hindoo gentlemen in Bengal with the avowed object of attacking the established customs and institutions of their sect.

The liberal education which a large number of them have received, has naturally led them to reflect upon the spirit and tendency of their present opinions and usages, and it would perhaps, have been rather surprising than otherwise, had they remained for a much longer period in the profession of a creed, and the observance of ceremonies which their superior endowments, have probably long since, led them to look upon with unqualified contempt. These reformers are principally students of the Hindoo college, and they appear to have entered on the field of their labours with all the enthusiasm and intrepidity which have marked that class of individuals in every age. As they have set themselves zealously to work, for the purpose of overturning a system of religious belief, founded on the most ancient and deep rooted prejudices, it is not surprising that they have met with a very considerable share of opposition and ill-will. The obstacles however, in their way, are trifling in comparison with those which the generality of reformers have had to encounter, and if their success prove not proportionably greater, it will probably be owing more to a want of judgment and discretion on their part, than to the effect of any formidable efforts on that of their opponents. By establishing a Press and issuing a periodical, they have certainly taken an excellent method for spreading their opinions, or at least, for exciting a degree of attention to the subjects they relate to, that must sooner or later prove of considerable benefit. We cannot help thinking however, that the shortest and most effectual method of accomplishing their object, would be, to avoid as much as possible the direct attacks they appear to have commenced with, upon the feelings and prejudices which are known to pre-

vail, and by attempting instead, to follow the systematic course which has been adopted at home for the diffusion of useful knowledge, take at once the most sure, and we are also inclined to believe, the most direct method for improving the condition of their countrymen. For this purpose there is nothing that the experience of other countries, and of England in particular, would lead one to expect more powerful results from, than the formation of associations for affording through the medium of cheap publications, a degree of general knowledge, without which, it is almost hopeless to expect any great moral changes.

The following extract of a letter from Poona dated the 7th instant has been politely sent to us for publication.

An event has just taken place in the Deccan, which it is to be hoped will be productive of the most beneficial effects, by restoring to order and obedience, a band of desperate Marauders, who, under Omiah their leader, have for some time past, kept the Villages in the hilly Districts around Poona, in a constant state of alarm, from the robberies and other atrocities, they have at different times perpetrated, in spite of the efforts of a highly enterprising Officer selected by Government for the duty, and the exertions of the Troops under his command. These efforts however, have been now so far crowned with success, that although the ringleader himself, is not yet seized, still, the apprehension of between forty and fifty of his Band, and their Trial and condemnation (7 being sentenced to Death and the remainder transported, some for Life, and others for a definite period, according to the magnitude of their crimes) render it probable that the day is not far distant, when the chief instigator of the offenders will suffer that punishment which has been already inflicted on his misguided followers. The seven unfortunate men who suffered, were removed from Poona Jail on Wednesday the 3rd instant, to be executed at Jejowree, the place where the Band first assembled and swore fealty to Omiah. When one of them was about to be taken from his cell to the place of execution, he made a desperate attempt to kill himself, by dashing his head against the Bars of his Cell, he did not however succeed.

On their arrival at Sassoor the Evening preceding their Execution, the prisoners were allowed to take leave of their wives and children, and most of them appeared much affected at the interview which followed.

At the place of execution an immense number of Spectators were assembled, and many were on the tops of the Houses, and on the Temple above. The prisoners evinced very little emotion at the preparations for death; while the spectators maintained throughout, a solemn silence which was only broken in upon by the lamentations of the Women. They died almost without a struggle, and after hanging for near two hours, were cut down and buried by their relations.

It is reported that Omiah was looking on, but it is impossible to know certainly whether this was the case or not. However it appeared to strike awe into the minds of the spectators, and will most likely deter many from joining the Band when the danger of so terrible a punishment is placed before them.

MADRAS.

Local.—In a former paper we alluded to certain arrangements, in contemplation, for the management of the Mysore Country; and we have reason to believe, that our conjectures were correct. Colonel Briggs and Mr. Lushington, have been appointed the Mysore Commissioners, and Mr. Smith, of the Madras Civil Service, is to be an Assistant, to the Commission. It is rumoured, that the Resident of Mysore, (Mr. Casamajor,) will be appointed Provisional Member of Council. We mention this, and the following appointments, which have lately taken place, for the information of our very numerous up-country readers. The Appointments, being Acting Appointments, are not Gazetted.—Mr. Bird, the 3rd Puisne Judge, of the Sudder Adaulat, is appointed, to act as 2nd Puisne Judge, vice Mr. C. Lushington—appointed to the Mysore Commission.—Mr. W. Huddleston, to act as 3rd Puisne Judge, vice Bird.—Mr. Daniel Elliot, to act as Registrar to the Sudder Adaulat, vice Huddleston.—and Mr. J. C. Morris, to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Elliot.—Mr. Drury, the Collector of Tinnevely, to act as Secretary to Government, in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.—and Mr. Eden, the Collector of Guntoor, to act as Collector of Tinnevely.

Isle of France.—It must be in the recollection of our Readers, that, on the occasion of the Sir Hudson Lowe's landing at the Isle of France, on his voyage to England, about three years since, a disturbance took place, and Sir Hudson was grossly insulted, by the patriotic French populace, who adopted that system, as a revenge, for Sir Hudson's treatment of the Emperor Napoleon, whilst at the barren rock of St. Helena. When the *Princeps* left the Isle of France in September, Sir Hudson Lowe had again landed there, and a similar recurrence was anticipated. It seems that the Governor had prepared a grand entertainment, in honor of the Admiral, and Officers of the squadron then at the Isle of France—and it happened, *mal-a-propos* that Sir Hudson arrived in the midst of the preparations, and, being a personage of importance in the

British Colony, he was of course invited to the feast.—The infuriated Frenchmen insisted, that the entertainment was on account of Sir Hudson and when the *Princeps* sailed, a serious disturbance was expected, in the event of the ex-Governor of Saint Helena, partaking of the hospitalities, to which he was invited.—*Mad. Gaz.* Oct. 29.

CALCUTTA.

By the *James Pattison* which left Bahia on the 27th July, we understand that three months previous to her departure the inhabitants had revolted against the authorities and massacred the whole of the Portuguese in the place; they had elected a President, but recognized the Son of Don Pedro as their Sovereign, by which it appears there is no intention at present of separating themselves from Rio de Janeiro; great alarm prevailed among the British Merchants, and business was quite at a stand, though tranquility was restored.

The introduction of Foreign Produce into our Eastern possessions, is an object of so much importance, that we are not surprised to find the East India Company in 1800, offering so large a reward as six thousand pounds, to any one who should succeed in introducing cochineal into this country. Various attempts have consequently been made, by enterprising and scientific men, to establish so valuable a production in India, but hitherto, without success. The Company also went to very great expense, in sending to South America, for the different species of cactus and the insects, but they always failed; one of the oldest merchants in Calcutta states, that three several attempts had failed in the course of two and twenty years, in various parts of India; he had, himself, in 1807, brought the (*coccus*) in a living state, half way from Brazil to Madras, where the late Dr. Anderson endeavored to introduce every variety of the cactus, and also of the insect, but he was not successful; another gentleman from this country afterwards went to Mexico, and endeavored to bring both out to this country, but failed; and it has since been unsuccessfully tried in several parts of Bengal, and the speculation has been frequently attempted, but abandoned. The East India cochineal having been found inferior in size, compared with that of South America, would not pay the grower to bring it into the market. Several experiments have, however, recently been made, by the Rev. D. Garrow, at Cuttack, and we understand, that after much labour and perseverance, he has at length been successful in bringing the Bengal cochineal, to equal the best South American, both in weight and quality. Experiments have been made, with an equal quantity of the concentrated cochineal, manufactured by Mr. Garrow, and that of South America, and they have been found to be of nearly equal value, and to take the dye with equal intensity.

We have already stated that on the Bombay side, so far from placing obstacles in the way of skill and enterprise, every encouragement is given to the introduction of foreign produce; and so pleased was Sir J. Malcolm with a foreign gentleman who succeeded in manufacturing Raw Silk equaling that produced in Europe and China, that he presented him with a valuable property, and afforded to others every facility and encouragement to induce them to cultivate Cotton, &c. and to manufacture Sugar; and if we mistake not, Government advanced to one gentleman, Mr. Lind, a sum of money, together with a grant of land at Bassein to enable him to undertake the Manufacture of Sugar.

We wish the Government on this side of India displayed an equally liberal spirit, and we regret to find that Mr. Garrow in place of reward and encouragement has had obstacles thrown in his way and his exertions damped by heavy imposts levied upon his skill and industry. The cochineal it seems which with so much zeal and perseverance, he has brought into the Bengal Market, and which only fetches four rupees a seer is valued at the same rate as the South American cochineal, which sells at thirty two! and a duty of seven and a half per cent has been levied accordingly! so that for a parcel of cochineal which he sold for 132 rupees he had to pay 23 rupees *transit duty* This is encouraging the cultivation of native produce with a vengeance!

It is said that Thierry de Menonville who first introduced the grana fina into St. Domingo from Mexico in 1780, died through disappointment and vexation at seeing his patriotic endeavours so little assisted and his services so sparingly rewarded by Government. Soon after his death, the fine cochineal perished. We wish Mr. Garrow a better fate for his own sake, though we confess the Government here are as little deserving of profiting by his exertions as that of St. Domingo.—*Bengal Hur.* October 22.

THE ENQUIRER.

It is now upwards of five months that the *Enquirer* was first set up. We never spared any exertion on our part to attain the object for which we began our course; and are happy to observe that we have not altogether laboured in vain. Without the least exaggeration we feel we were in some measure instrumental in diffusing a spirit of liberalism that ere long will bring numbers of the rising generations to the scale where every friend to humanity will rejoice to see them. A desire of investigation which must have crept into the minds of men (who in consequence of their youthful age have not yet been enervated in prejudice and error)

cannot but contribute to mental emancipation. The bigot and the fanatic may perhaps be mad with rage; but who shall heed what they in their fits will utter? To reform persons that have from their infancy been preserved in error for years and years, is next to an impossibility; it is the rising generation that we may expect any thing from. Youths who have not yet been perfectly chained by superstition may be protected against error by depicting it before their eyes in its blackest form. The most moderate reformer can never have the presumption to say that the mind of any man is naturally prejudiced it is circumstances that shackle the intellect and prevent one from enjoying that freedom which God has bestowed upon him. Should not then a fair field be open to a youth? Should we not offer him an antidote to the poison he daily receives at home from the example of his parents? Is it sufficient to tell him that Hindooism is absurd? Is it not necessary to influence him by a liberal example? What will dry precepts do if a boy observes the very persons who pretend to introduce reform act as foolishly as any fanatic? This sort of blowing hot and cold far from doing any good produces serious mischiefs. It teaches the young men to be hypocrites. It shows them that the conduct of their kindreds and relations is not unworthy of imitation since persons that are looked upon as reformers do not hesitate to follow it. If a reformer speaks against idolatry in his paper and worships the Doorgah in his house he disgraces the title he assumes to himself. Can reformation be effected in a country like this by flattering and fostering the prejudices of the natives? We know we are accused of "youthful folly" by many; but if setting a liberal example to the rising generation and acting like moral and rational beings be "youthful folly," we glory in the charge. By our renouncing the absurd customs of the natives and lodging and boarding at a European house we are happy to observe, that we have produced some impression upon the minds of those whose solid interests it is our duty to promote. We are happy we have shown to the rising generation that a Hindoo may extricate his mind from prejudices the most degrading, without being attacked with consumptive disorders and other diseases which, (the craftiness of Braminism is always ready to mislead youthful minds by going out,) await one that renounces superstition. Hitherto infant minds could never conceive a Hindoo leading the civilized life of a European; and in consequence considered it as the blackest crime; now they will see what they could not before conceive. We are therefore impelled by a nobler impulse than "the rashness of youth;" we have uniformly acted upon reason, and principles founded upon a knowledge of the human mind. Examples are more efficacious than precepts. One Hindoo by acting up to his liberal principles and practically declaring his hostility to prejudice will achieve more than a whole host of persons whose sayings are opposed to their acting.

We intend gradually to lay into the consideration of the rising generation all forms and ceremonies observed by the Hindoos; we propose to set before their eyes the inconsistency of those whose baneful influence over them may produce evils; we will address ourselves by precepts and examples to the reasoning powers of youths, and guard them against the dangerous snares of error; we will take all possible care that the progress of prejudice may be checked; and that such whose minds are not yet formed may not fall into those dangers which from time immemorial, involved India in all those miseries that proceed from moral degradation. Since there are many at the present time, who are capable of understanding publications in the English language, but whose minds are not yet settled the press is an effectual means for giving a proper direction to their actions and pursuits. We accordingly intend to enlarge the sphere of our periodical that we may have a more extensive field for action. We propose to appear in a scale that will contain twice as much matter as is now to be found in our columns. This will throw us into additional expenses; we have in consequence increased the rate of our subscription to 2 Rupees a month.

We will then be able to devote a considerable space to considerations upon the present state of society, and salutary recommendations to the rising generation with respect to their conduct as moral and social beings. Provisions must, with great caution be made, that youthful minds be not misled by those whose practices are opposed to their theories.—When our paper will be so enlarged, extracts from the choicest publications must be made. Hearing shall be given to every quarter that may enter into a fair discussion of a point. Thus we hope to be serviceable by our exertions to our countrymen; although we shall be hated and detested by the bigoted parts of the Hindu Community, and although we have no hope of delivering them from the trammels of superstition, yet we feel we will be useful in a great measure to the rising race. Our present object is confined to the mental disenthralment of our Juvenile readers; and if we be consistent with the principles of justice and morality, no consideration will withhold us from attempting this. Without being, in the least, affected by the threats of any quarters, we will exert to the utmost of our abilities to destroy the baneful influence of enemies to truth and the exposition of error. That we may be read as much as possible, we have ordered copies of the *Enquirer* be circulated gratis among such of our countrymen as are unable to afford subscribing. If there be any that are willing to peruse our publication they are requested to

notify their intentions to us; and if their age, circumstances and qualifications entitle them to an enjoyment of this privilege, they will be sure to have their wishes complied with. We have caused our paper to be handed over to as many as, to our knowledge are competent to benefit by it. Thus let our sentiments be propagated; thus let our European and Christian supporters have the satisfaction of having assisted in a cause in which the real interests of a vast portion of mankind is concerned; thus let the friends of humanity rejoice at the diffusion of liberal opinions; thus let the philanthropist hail with raptures of joy the day when a very large number of his brethren—men—will be liberated from prejudice.

THE DOORGAH POOJAH.

The Doorghah Poojah holidays are just over; the conception of the horrors that these ceremonies strike every refined heart with, is strong in our mind. We see the alms bestowed upon the Bramins and the tricks played by them upon the orthodox; we observe the effeminate lust that inspires the Baboo to bring the first beauties into his house;—we see spirits and liquors of all sorts freely indulged in and terrible rows picked by their heat;—we see excess of all sorts committed without hesitation and boys of every tender ages freely allowed to ramble over nights and nights, and spend hours and hours in immoral pursuits;—we witness youths of 14 or 15 intoxicating in the stupifying and mischievous fumes of tobacco and other drugs; we see goats, rams, and buffaloes savagely butchered, and men rolling on the ground besmeared with blood, and dirt.

In fact if there be any action that is degrading the dignity of man to the utmost, and immorally his mind, it is perpetrated at these holidays. The evil effects go still further. Young men at the time when the idols are thrown into the water go upon the river with their vicious companions, and revel in all sorts of licentiousness. Can there be any improvement in the moral character of the Hindoos so long as this baneful Poojah stands in force? Is it not desirable that this be put a stop to? Should we not all join in welcoming the day that will put a period to these temptations and vice and obstacles to the practice of virtue? It is commonly believed that present circumstances will not render such a thing practicable.

We think on the contrary. It is not at least impossible to check this practice materially. If the excesses be discouraged and stopped without delay the ceremony altogether will soon fall down. Men at the present time do not undertake this Poojah with a pure religious motive. Few there are who believe that a lump of clay can be made to breathe divine spirit by the utterance of a few articulate words from the lips of a Bramin. Few believe that they pave their way to eternal salvation by spending money in this manner. Few are actuated by religious feelings. The Mass performs the Poojah because this gives an opportunity of making a show of vain and tasteless pomp. The majority is impelled by a desire of being talked of as wealthy. The nautches are taken more notice of than the Poojah. More care is taken of sparkling champagne and Yorkshire hams than of Doorghah or its worship. The Baboo is constantly engaged in considering what spirits will build his fame among his European guests, and what girls will distinguish his ceremony.

Under such circumstances as these it is perfectly in the power of foreigners to stop such proceedings altogether. If the Hindoos see that Europeans are not favourable to his nautches, he will soon give up the idea of the Doorghah Poojah. If he finds that neither his wine nor his beef can decoy a Christian into his house, he will, ere long, cease to trouble his head about the Poojah. The going of Europeans to such exhibitions is a great encouragement to this monstrous system of idolatry. The natives will never give up these ungodly pursuits as long as they shall be countenanced by the favourable opinion of Europeans. It is therefore inexcusable in one, that claims civilized England for his native place, to sanction by his attendance this pernicious ceremony. Europeans before they take such steps should consider the evils they are making themselves instrumental in promoting. It is Un-Christian to do such; foreigners should thus lose their regard for the improvement of India. Let them consider the support they give to this Poojah, and then let them consider the vices and the immoral pursuits to which this is subservient. If they discontinue frequently these nautches, they will soon be dropped and with them all their concomitant evils. We hope next year to see every British born man hesitating to support this baneful ceremony and monstrous idolatry.

We understand Runjeet Singh has requested that a model of the celebrated Shakespearian Bridge, may be among the presents which are intended to be made to him at the meeting with the Governor General. Two of the earliest of these structures thrown over the rivers Guaba and Gerie, in the vicinity of Soobathoo, in the Hymalys, have established their great utility there, as well as in various parts of British India, since 1823.

Mr. Bignell, whose talents at reporting are of a very high order, has commenced, we are glad to find, a work, which, we hope, he will live long to continue, and the utility of which is so obvious, that it is rather a matter

* The Doorghah is represented as a woman with ten arms. On the day of the Poojah a Bramin utters a few words which are supposed to infuse life into the image.—From this moment the lump of clay is a real goddess.

of surprise that Mr. Bignell's meritorious plan has not been anticipated long ago. This however, is the less to be regretted, as the task has, at length, fallen into such able hands. The work in question is entitled "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, commencing from the fourth term of 1830, vol. 1, part 1, (to be continued)." To render the publication of these Reports as complete and useful as possible, the latest decisions of the Privy Council on Appeal cases from the Supreme Court, are given in the form of an Appendix. Persons having occasion to refer to cases, have now, therefore, an opportunity of consulting what will, we doubt not become a standard work, instead of turning over files of newspaper for the arguments of counsel, &c. The mechanical execution is good—and the type of excellent size. On the whole we strongly recommend the work to all interested in having such a record in their possession.—*Gov. Gaz. Oct. 25.*

THE NATIVE REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears evidently from the spirit of his writing, that the Editor of the *India Gazette* has been advocating the cause of a party. If you read him attentively and if you are fully acquainted with the actions and doings of the more intelligent and educated classes of the natives, you will perceive, (ah! how plain it is to my understanding) that he has been careful enough not to mention the proceedings of the one party, while he has been at the pains of finding out the faults of the other. So much for his impartiality as a public journalist. I now proceed to make some remarks upon what he has said in his editorial column of Friday last, copied into your Paper of Saturday. I would not have intruded upon your patience, Mr. Editor, and that of your readers, had it not been for the high character which the *India Gazette* holds in public opinion; and had it not been, that also, I thought a class of young men had been too severely censured in a public journal—a class of men, who I know from my own personal experience are firmly and devotedly attached to Truth, who make no compromise between right and wrong, are ever open to conviction, who are candid and honest enough to declare when they are in wrong, (for which they have given a public instance) and who are ready to make, and who have already made great sacrifices for their opinions.

The *India Gazette* divides the intelligent Hindoos in three parties. It is the Ultra or Radical party which is the object of his censure. Says he in one place, "but some of our youthful Hindoo Reformers, from a weak imitation of English customs are now in the practice of going about with their heads uncovered." Upon this point I have scarcely any thing to say, after the valuable remarks of the Editor of the *East Indian*, who rightly says, that it is but a trifling matter. The Editor of the *India Gazette*, however, with a grave face talks of it, as if it were a violation of the laws of religion and morality. "Such sights," says he, "have grieved harshly on our associations, how must they be regarded by their biggotted countrymen to whom habits and customs are every thing." Ha! Mr. Indu, I had a better opinion of you. I thought you to be a philosopher and above these petty things. But stop, Sir, I will not leave you just now; the uncovering of the head of some of the Radicals, have grieved harshly on your associations. But I do not see the wearing of English Pantalons, of Waistcoats, and Jackets, and Spectacles, and walking with Dogs on their sides, by the moderate party, save many other things mentioned in the *East Indian*, grieve harshly on your associations, and have you nothing to say to these? But probably you will pretend ignorance. At this conclusion, however, we certainly arrive, that both the moderate and the Ultra are GUILTY OF THE HORRIBLE CRIME!!! of not wearing clothes according to native customs. But farther the Radicals are excusable, because they do not do it as a matter of singularity but of convenience. The *East Indian* is very much to the purpose, and I therefore quote him at some length, "the heads of the Ultras which so offend our contemporary, are uncovered, not from a weak imitation of English customs, but because turbans are inconvenient. We have known the orthodox and the moderate complain of turbans, so that the Ultras are only singular in getting rid of what others admit to be disagreeable. We know that if an uncovered head were an indecent exposure, they would be the first to discontinue it." But what excuse have the moderate party? Do they wear Pantalons, Waistcoats, Jackets and Spectacles, because they are convenient or because they are singular? The latter seems to be the case, and will appear so to every one who is at all acquainted with native dress. What has the Editor of the *India Gazette* to say to all this? But this is a matter of very little consequence, and I therefore leave it here.

The Editor of the *India Gazette* also talks against indiscriminate eating and drinking of the Ultras and asserts (I quote his very language) they "supply their enemies with a handle against themselves as if their only purpose in rejecting the religion of their country was to obtain the gratification of their appetites." I am sorry that he is so mistaken with respect to this subject. The natives knew, that the Ultras forsake the religion of their forefathers from principle, and not from a desire of gratifying their appetites. As there seems to

be some, however, among the European community who think otherwise, I will here state some circumstances which will at once break off this notion. In the first place, English eating and drinking are now common even among the orthodox Hindoos. In the second hand—some offers of money were made to some of the Ultras if they kept both their opinions and their actions in secrets. But these offers were rejected by them because they knew that it was their duty to act openly, and according to Truth and to propagate that Truth among their Countrymen. In the third place, I know upon authority which cannot be questioned, that one of the Ultras has given up a large share of ancestral property, which he would have got had he either remained neuter, or acted in silence. In the fourth place should be mentioned the persecution which some of them are suffering, because they act openly. It cannot be denied from what is said above that the Radicals are actuated by the most honourable and disinterested motives, and that they have made the greatest sacrifices for truth. But I leave the public to pronounce their opinion upon the facts which I have brought to their notice.

Let it not however be concealed, that I do not approve of all the proceedings of the Radicals. They have unnecessarily hurt the prejudices of their countrymen; but even in this they have acted nobly; they have candidly confessed their error. But it was certainly too disingenuous on the part of the Editor of the *India Gazette* to have so severely, and in the true spirit of a partizan, referred to the matter after it was atoned for.

There is another point to which I wish to advert at present. It is a thing which is greatly to be lamented, since the Editor of the *India Gazette* betrays his own ignorance by attempting to expose the ignorance of others. Speaking of the Ultras, he says, in one place that they are "superficially informed on the religion of their forefathers which they have forsaken." Ah, Mr. Indu, who gave you this information? What do you mean by the "religion of their forefathers." Hindooism, as at present practiced, is mere humbug and nonsense, and certainly the Radicals have as much knowledge of it as any other person. But probably you will tell us that you mean the religion expounded in the Vedas. Mysterious as that may be, and corrupted as it has been by Bramin craft, I know from personal experience that some of the Radicals have enquired a deal about it's truth. Why then this charge is brought against them I cannot conceive.

Having thus answered the charges brought against the Ultras by the Editor of the *India Gazette* I will beg of them to contrast the conduct of the Radicals with that of the moderate party. While the one party, guilty of some frivolous faults, is actuated by a sacred regard to truth and is ready to sacrifice all to her Altar, the other, which has perceived the truth, is afraid to act according to her dictates,—bringing the Poojahs at their houses and committing the most immoral actions.—These are the deeds of the moderate party, but how carefully does the Editor of the *India Gazette* avoid speaking of them, while he freely expatiates upon the little frivolities of the Radicals. But I hope the liberal public of India will maturely consider upon these subjects and not be led away by the remarks of a public journalist. I have brought facts to their notice, let them ponder and give their judgment upon them. Meanwhile calling upon the Editor of the *India Gazette* to notice these remarks.

I remain, your's most obdly,

A HINDOO SPECTATOR.

P. S. The Editor of the *John Bull* has been quite mistaken in supposing that the Ultras are disinclined to make enquiries respecting the truths of Christianity, for I know they all can feel and appreciate the morals inculcated by Jesus Christ, and that they are equally anxious to know religious truths: for suffice it to say, that they attend Lectures upon Christianity that are delivered to them once a week by a learned Missionary of the Church of Scotland; while the moderate liberals are content without attending these lectures.

RETRENCHMENTS.

We learn from a correspondent (though, as the communication is not authenticated by a real signature, we cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of his statement) that the retrenchment which have been carried into operation by Lord William Bentinck in the junior branches of the various Services in India have so entirely met with the approbation of the Honorable Court of Directors that orders have been received to extend them as speedily as possible to the highest offices under Government. The Governor General on his first arrival in this country, not being supposed qualified to fulfil the high duties of his station, is, we are informed, for the future to receive only a moiety of the present salary for the first year of his administration. This arrangement appears to have been personally recommended by a Member of the Finance Committee, and it is for this reason that he declined the high appointment offered to him. Another important feature in the contemplated plans of retrenchment is conveyed in a Resolution of the Honorable Court of Directors that in future no Vice President shall receive any extra Salary, while performing the duties of the Governor General, because the responsibility rests with the Governor General, and the occasional performance of the duties is considered as belonging to the appointment of a Member of Council.—*John Bull.*

CHINA.

CHINESE BEAUTY.—"Beauty, wherever you go, 'pitches her tents before you;' nor can it signify a straw, whether she be the living queen of the green earth, blue sky, and purple ocean, or an apparition evolved from your own imaginative genius.—*Noctes Ambrosianae.*"

Here, we imagine, a very powerful effort would be necessary to evolve by any exertion of imaginative genius, ideas of beauty in connexion with the inhabitants. No "tents" have been pitched here, it is very evident. The Chinese are essentially an ugly people; not in part, but *in toto*. They lack the fine eyes which redeem so many of the Asiatic tribes from the imputation of personal hideousness, and so little symmetry of feature, or fine expression is there among them, that we are used to esteem a man comely in comparison with his ill-favoured compatriots, who would in any other country be considered sufficiently frightful. It is therefore evident that the motto we have prefixed cannot with any propriety be applied to the "human face divine" in China; and although the skies smile the earth blooms, and old ocean sparkles in a very proper and becoming manner, it is lamentable to observe that there is no conformity in the physiognomy of the inhabitants. To those therefore, who have any eye for beauty, and a taste for loveliness, the sight of so many "loathely" specimens of humanity as daily meet ones observation here, must be really a matter of annoyance. It is grievous to behold such variety of departure from what we have agreed to call the standard of exterior attraction; but how is our horror increased by the complaisance with which these deluded creatures exhibit themselves, decked with smiles and radiant with satisfaction, at what they consider symptoms of a prepossessing appearance; vain glorious of their *tournure*! and flatteringly interpreting the astonished stare which foreigners bestow upon their vanity, as an involuntary tribute of admiration to the graces of their persons. Our gallantry is solely beset when we are compelled to award to the fair sex the same palm which we bestow upon their lords. The ladies, when free from the paint which disfigures their faces, may be tolerable, but further than this we have nothing to say. We cannot expatiate feelingly upon the long nails which adorn their slender fingers, we are insensible to the charms of the oblique eye, which is here so highly prized; and lastly, are compelled to turn with horror and disgust from the unfeeling mutilation which produces the much envied *small foot*.

Even the children inheriting this predisposition to ugliness, are destitute of those little personal attractions which endear to us youth and innocence; and the repulsive education which here prescribes to childhood the sedateness, and practised to maturity of mature age, confirms in a great measure, the argument against them.

CHINESE CHARACTER.—Acting upon the principle of returning good for evil, it has become popular of late to defend and praise the Chinese. Quoted by the old missionaries as models of wisdom and justice, it is only within a few years that the misrepresentations of these renowned travellers have begun to disappear before the plain statement of indisputable fact. Prejudice has now no longer any effective barrier behind which to shield itself, and the modern lovers of China deserve little credit for attempting to exhibit thro' the deceitful medium of elegant composition, comforts which are not enjoyed, and advantages over other countries which they cannot with any justice award to this. These comparisons in favour of Foreign countries, are always suspicious, and when the palm is awarded to the Celestial Empire in preference to "merry England," we are tempted to smile at the delusion which under any circumstances, gives the preference.

From the critic who pays his own country this left handed compliment, little partiality for others can be reasonably expected. He can complain of the standing armies of Europe, but not of China, he can rail taxes in England, but does not exhibit in its odious form the Mandarin system of tyranny and extortion; he can be horror struck at slavery in the United States and in the British West India colonies, but refuses to admit the notorious fact of domestic slaves in China; which are bought and sold in the same manner. An Emperor of China who has no idea of "feudal system" adopts a method of raising the wind, more congenial to his taste than that of a Loan. The necessary sums are demanded, not asked for, and the rupture of an Embankment on the Yellow River, or an unprincipled war upon the unhappy Mohammedan cities of Western Tartary, are sufficient excuses for almost unlimited extortion.

Moreover, these comparisons are made between Europe with which we are perfectly acquainted, and this country, of which, in spite of Missions and Embassies we know next to nothing. The parallel when seriously meant is absurd, when as a jest, ill-timed; especially at the present juncture, when we are experiencing in high perfection the liberal policy, and superior advantages of Chinese Government.

In comparing the Monarchs of Europe with the sovereigns of China, Frederick the Great and Catherine of Russia are exhibited as specimens of vice; but nothing is said of the good monarchs, who have by their brilliant actions, or peaceful reigns, entitled themselves to the unfading gratitude of the nations over which they presided. Voltaire is elected as a specimen of an European Philosopher, and com-

with Confucius, whose wisdom, if we judge from the late translations of his sayings and the commentaries which Orientalists have made upon them, are little better than a string of common place truisms, several instances down right absurdities. There are certainly many things in China which are worthy of commendation; but commerce, especially in the present case, is particularly unhappy. Unfortunately the nature of man prompts him to the love of change; and in China people are for their novelty, many things which, on nearer inspection, are found to be very silly of the notice bestowed upon them. The veil which envelops the literature and the history of the country is rent away by the efforts of philologists, we find less to admire, much more to ridicule with justice. The great majority of China is known to be a land of the philosophy which was so long the theme of praise in the learned world is now as it deserves.—*Chinese Courier*, 1228.

MAURITIUS.

We have received *Mauritius Gazettes* to 17th number. In pursuance of an Order in council, Edward Blackburn has been appointed Chief Judge of the First President of the Court of Appeal; J. M. Virieux, Vice-President; and Remond, Assistant Judge; and Prosperi, King's Procureur General. J. Lloyd has been appointed by the Home Office Civil Engineer and surveyor General of the Colony. The laws hitherto in relation to man or runaway slaves have been embodied into one Ordinance; and the usual of the enactment is sufficient to make every reflecting person of the course of slavery must bring with it, not only to victims but to the community in which it exists. The alleged improvement in the manufacture of sugar have excited considerable disaffection in the Island, some planters throwing on them, and others dwelling on the advantages to be derived from them. The assertions are anonymous: the defenders of M. methods write under their own names.

We have received a letter from the Mauritius of the 7th ultimo, some of the details of which may be interesting to our readers. They confirm the views which we formerly presented of the state of that colony on immigration from another correspondent. The colonists both at the Mauritius and in Bourbon have begun to feel the necessity of providing for themselves, such as maize, potatoes, all the vegetables which they can grow at the end of four, five or six months, or two crops within the year. They have also planted the field manioc, the blue manioc; the latter is fit for use at the end of nine or ten months; the former requires from eighteen months, but it yields more, more nourishing. The sugar crop of last year amounted to nearly a hundred millions of pounds, a considerable quantity of which had been purified with lime or clarified with animal carbon. The merchants have been sold in England at 60 shillings. "The merchants," says our correspondent, "seeing the large quantity of sugar, falling short of cash have preferred to kill instead of allowing it to lay a golden egg every year." For sugars which were worth 24, 28, and 30 shillings the quintal, they have sold 13, 14, and 15, and the poor manufacturers sunk in debt, have been obliged to receive the Jewish offer. Finding themselves treated this way by their agents they have also paid the same way the merchants, traders, and all capitalists to whom they were indebted. They then send their sugar to the warehouses of their former agents they have sought for small capitalists and other persons desirous of making advances to Europe who have taken their sugar ready money. Thus the agents have been deprived in a great measure of their commission and of the means on which they reckoned to meet their engagements. Many in consequence have been obliged to suspend payment; creditors have begun to prosecute; many hands in justice to be maintained in the management of their property and to have a longer time allowed them for payment; and others required a reduction or a total abandonment of interest. Such is the present condition of the colony. During a similar crisis which took place in Bourbon last year the merchants and inhabitants had the good sense to abstain from going to law and although protested drafts to the amount of 400,000 piastres were returned from France during the short stay our correspondent made at St. Denis, yet it does not appear that a single legal process was instituted. The sugar manufacturers at the Mauritius appear to have generally resolved to make the very best sugar in order to obtain a better price. The production therefore of the present year will probably be reduced to 70,000,000 of pounds, and if the rate for legal proceedings should increase, that of 1832 will probably fall to 30 or 35 millions of pounds. It is estimated that there are only about 20,000 bags of rice in the warehouses. The best Madagascar rice sells at 7s 2½d the quintal, and the Bengal rice at 13s the bag, or at 14s. by the retailers.

Government have lately issued two Ordinances which seem to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction. By one of them the owner of slaves is deprived of the power of inflicting on them any punishment whatever, and by the other the punishments for bad conduct must be determined and applied by the sentence of a Civil Commissioner, a Justice of Peace, or a su-

perior tribunal. The punishments consist principally of imprisonment and forced labour for a longer or shorter period. The proprietor thus loses the time and labour of his slave and is often obliged to incur expense besides being exposed to the interruption of his business. It is impossible in the nature of things to frame laws that will satisfy the desires of just and humane rulers and at the same time preserve unimpaired the supposed rights which an owner has in the person and labour of his slaves. Such an unnatural condition of society as slavery must be constantly bringing those who seek to profit by it into collision with the principles of justice and the claims of humanity.—*India Gazette*.

THE BRAZILS.

Since our last publication we have been favoured with the use of two private letters from the Brazils, which enter more into detail on the transactions that have occurred there than any previous accounts we have received. The first letter is dated Rio de Janeiro 12th June, and has been received via the Cape of Good Hope. The St. Catherine's mentioned at the beginning of the following extract, is, we believe, an island on the coast of the province of Rio Grande, and forming of itself a separate Capitania or province. "The Portuguese have been dreadfully treated in the provinces of Bahia and St. Catherine's. The wealthy are leaving the country, and other abnoxious individuals have been ordered away by the Government. The Mulattoes and Free-Blacks have assumed so much arrogance and importance since the late events as greatly to alarm a Government too sensible of their power. A law, it is said, will be immediately enacted for the organization of a 'National Guard,' and the troops of the line are then to be all disbanded, excepting a chosen few, who are to perform the daily duties of the city. This may answer in Europe or in a civilized country, but here it never will. So great a number of vagabond Black and Mulatto soldiers, never having been brought up to any other profession but that of roguery, will commence, with this measure, to be their own masters, and to commit every kind of depredation which, while incorporated and under the watchful eye of European officers, they could not with impunity so easily effect. It is much to be dreaded that some of the Brazilian families of influence, grasping for power, will employ these wretches for promoting their sinister views and intentions, and thus reduce this beautiful country to the state of anarchy of the neighbouring Republics. A few days ago four Blacks were arrested, who it appears are agents from Saint Domingo, for the purpose of inducing the immense Slave population to rise against their masters. They are now in one of the principal forts and under a strong guard."

"I have already acquainted you with the loss of H. M. Ship *Thetis*, and have now to inform you that the immense quantity of treasure in her has been almost entirely recovered by means of 'Diving' under the immediate superintendence of the British Admiral. The *Warspite*, 74, and the *Sir James Saumarez*, merchantman, lately sailed from this for the Cape of Good Hope." The recovery of the treasure lost in the *Thetis* is a gratifying fact. Our readers are aware that the *Warspite*, after arriving at the Cape sailed for Port Louis, where he arrived on the 5th of September. The *Sir James Saumarez* is one of those vessels that were driven ashore and wrecked in the late storm at the Cape. The second letter from which we are about to quote is dated Bahia 19th July, and has been received by the *James Pattison*. Besides being of a later date, it is more ample in its details than the preceding. It appears from this letter that the revolution in the city and province of Bahia by which the Portuguese influence was put down, took place before the events at Rio de Janeiro were known, and this fact sufficiently proves how intolerable the Portuguese yoke had become, and how anti-national the Imperial Government was. If the Portuguese had amalgamated with the Brazilians and given the latter a fair share of power and influence Don Pedro might still have been on the throne, and the fine country over which he ruled might have been saved from that anarchy and confusion which seem to be threatened, and which are the too probable consequences of the achievement of national independence by a people incompetent to discharge the duties, or submit to the restraints of self-government.—"I dare say you have heard through some channel or other before you receive this, of the abdication of the Emperor in favour of his infant son Don Pedro II. which occurred on the 7th April last. The ex-Emperor's party (Portuguese) had long since been declining, although all measures had been tried to keep themselves in power, and on the Emperor's return from Minas, where he had been to conciliate the natives of that place, he attempted to form a Ministry composed of Portuguese inimical to the welfare of Brazil, but was disappointed, as the people immediately declared they would not submit to it, and being joined by all the military, the Emperor saw no other means of retaining the Crown, except by abdicating in favour of his son. The Government is now under a Regency until the young Emperor is of age. This event was not known here on the 6th April, when a revolution broke out here for the purpose of deposing the President (a Brazilian), the Commander in Chief, and the Colonels of the different regiments who were Portuguese. All the rabble and republican faction armed themselves and made the Barbalho port (now styled Campo da Gloria) their head quarters,

where they assembled, joined by some of the troops to the number of about 8000. The General and Officers put themselves in the Fort S. Pedro, but after several days of parleying he submitted to the wish of the President, to retire to Rio; this was on the 9th. As he was embarking (he and family) to the *Gambôa* he was peppered with shot, but luckily none took effect. The rabble having thus gained their point, commenced an inhuman attack on all Portuguese who had not availed themselves of the first commotion of the opportunity of shipping themselves on board the merchantmen of all nations. Nineteen poor fellows were killed towards Bomfun, and about sixty in different parts of the town. It was not effected in the general way of stabbing, most of the assailants being provided with fire-arms and ammunition at Barbalho, and it was not uncommon to see a Portuguese pierced with about ten balls. Coimbra was then installed President and the Visconde de Pirajá (Santinho) Commander in Chief. Every thing remained in statu quo, and on the 12th April most of the Portuguese who had taken refuge on the water, returned ashore.—This did not however coincide with the wishes of the anarchists, who desired to exterminate the Portuguese from the country, and consequently resorted to other means by instigating the rabble to commit depredations on them and murder them, which, I regret to say, was too well managed. On the 3th April, about 9 o'clock in the morning when most of the shops had been re-opened, and every thing appeared quiet, two shop-keepers, one a Brazilian and the other a Portuguese, relations, were conversing under the Cubertos Grandes when a Mulatto fellow came suddenly and stabbed the Brazilian in the heart. A cry was immediately raised by those who were in the secret that a Portuguese had killed a Brazilian, every shop was closed and the Portuguese flying on board ship. Almost immediately the lower town was filled with the rabble, consisting almost entirely of Mulattos and Blacks of the worst descriptions. When a scene of the most distressing nature commenced. Portuguese of every description were butchered in the streets and some shot in boats. The rabble then commenced breaking the windows and shelves, &c. under the Piazzas, and it was at one time thought that they would have pillaged the shops, but their attention was more directed to the *ventas*, and they directed their course to the *Preguica*, where they broke open all of them and murdered the inmates in cold blood. The upper town now took their attention, and they committed the same diabolical deeds. The streets literally ran with oil and wine which they had emptied from the *ventas* (wine and spirit shops) and it was only at night these proceedings were checked for the want of further objects. Four days afterwards news arrived of the revolution in Rio, which in some measure pacified the parties, but the Portuguese have seen now the slight dependence to be placed on the Government for protection, and they are quitting the country as fast as they can.

"On the 13th May a division took place amongst the Brazilians, the whites siding with the Portuguese, and the Blacks, &c. opposing them. For four days the parties were under arms, and I really thought we should have some fighting; but they don't deserve to be called anation. The low party obtained their point,—that of expelling certain Portuguese from the country; but it was hardly necessary, as they are going fast away. The *Senhores do Engenho*, &c. have now taken the question respecting the Portuguese in hand, on the plea of the Portuguese being the capitalists. They say that if they go away, they take their money with them and leave no one here to make advances for their forthcoming crops; that most of them are allied to them by relationship, and preserving a sufficient number of whites in the country is necessary to awe the blacks; that if any person (Portuguese) offends against the welfare of the country there are laws to punish him; and that the rabble are not to drive a person away from any private pique. They back this representation which they have sent to the President, signed by about 2400 *Senhor do Engenho*, (sugar planters) *Lavradores*, &c. (farmers) of the country around, by offering to come forward both with money and men for the purpose. As many Portuguese are unwilling to leave the country until something is decided on, they look to support from the country. If the Portuguese and white Brazilians do not secure themselves decidedly against the blacks, we shall soon have an uproar amongst these latter gentry, who have latterly begun to be very forward. Two Agents from St. Domingo have been arrested at Rio, and one is said to be now in this place."

In a subsequent part of the letter it is stated that although the slave trade is nominally prohibited, yet several vessels have managed to land cargoes off the Torre, a port about 30 miles to the north of Bahia, in the face of the law; but as they come with Portuguese papers, they are only deprived of the slaves, if taken. Lately strict orders have been given respecting them, and a Brazilian ship of war is kept cruising off Bahia to watch for vessels engaged in the slave-trade. The English frigate *Druid* captured a schooner a short time since, and after a great deal of search found 54 blacks stowed in casks! The writer of the letter before us states that Don Pedro before his abdication had sent immense wealth to England and it is supposed that he will spare no effort to place Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal. At the date of the letter a French brig of war was cruising off the port of Bahia to capture any Portuguese vessel that may attempt to sail.—*India Gazette*.

EUROPE.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

On Thursday, at Exeter-hall, a meeting took place to consider the best means of relieving the existing distress in Ireland. In the assembly were the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Lorton, the Bishop of Elphin, Lords Calthorpe, Teynham, Lifford, Manners, Ashtown, Selsea, and Lord James O'Brien, the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Sir John Burke, M. P., Sir Richard O'Donnell, the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, J. E. Gordon, M. P., the Rev. E. Biron (chaplain to the Countess of Glengall), the Rev. N. Armstrong, the Rev. W. Beamish, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, &c. The meeting commenced with a very thin attendance which gradually increased. Lord Lorton took the chair at one o'clock, and opened the business. He painted the state of absolute starvation in which were too many of the inhabitants of several districts in Ireland, and the necessity of temporary charitable relief until the legislature should decide on permanent support for the distressed. Want of employment was the disease. Sound policy should supply the radical cure. A check for 50*l* was presented to the meeting by the Duchess of Kent, and the letter (from Sir J. Conroy) which inclosed this, the third donation from the royal duchess, stated that the Princess Victoria and herself were now engaged in making articles for the bazaar for the relief of the Irish poor. The Duke of Devonshire inclosed a second donation of 100*l*, and the Earl of Shrewsbury regretted, in a note, his inability to add to the 100*l*. he had already subscribed: the noble earl had no property in Ireland. The honorary secretary, J. S. Reynolds, Esq., read the report, which consisted in chief of letters from the distressed districts, the contents of which were agonising in the extreme. One stated that three thousand persons were supported by the sea-weed they picked from the shores near Innismore, and boiled with their few potatoes, which were not calculated to last many weeks. In other places the cotters were lying swelled with hunger, like dropsical subjects, and their children crying around them for food. The petition of 300 inhabitants of Arranmore stated that they had no support but sea-weed mingled with barley-meal, and that their seed-corn had been eaten. The report stated that the committee of the western part of the metropolis pledged themselves to husband carefully and lay-out wisely the sums subscribed for the objects of this charity 10,900*l*. were the amount of subscriptions announced, and the managers of the *Record* newspaper received the loudly expressed gratitude of the assembly for their efforts in aid of the humane intentions of the committee. Mr. Dombain, the Inspector General of the Coast Guard, was also honourably mentioned. The Rev. Mr. Beamish moved a resolution, that "The increasing distress in Cunnemara, Mayo, and Donegal, called for increased exertion to alleviate its severity; and that the following gentlemen (the names were read) be a committee to forward these objects." He exhibited the dreadful distress existing, and attributed it in part to the wickedness of the people, and the want of religious education. Much was also to be attributed to the general use of ardent spirits, of which on an average of four years, from 1826 to 1829, nearly 14,000,000 of gallons per year were consumed. This was an outlay of 6,000,000*l*. which, if applied in trade or other useful purposes, would give employment to a vast number now out of employment. Another cause the absence of the landlords, who could relieve Ireland themselves by following the example of the Archbishop of Tuam, at whose expense three hundred poor were fed daily. Capt. V. Harcourt seconded the resolution. The second resolution was, that "In the application of the funds the experience of the past would be a guide and guarantee for the future." The Hon. and Rev. G. Noel moved this resolution, and introduced it by observing, that the spoliation, rapine, and misgovernment of Ireland by this country was the cause of her distress, but that a new day had arisen, and that now he had no doubt but her connexion with England would bring her many blessings. The Rev. N. Armstrong, in seconding the resolution, said he was ashamed, before Englishmen, to stand as a beggar for his countrymen; but as Britons and believers in the Bible, they were bound to assist the Irish, if even more demoralized than they are, because by so doing we might reclaim hearts, stubborn and impenitent to every other appeal than kindness in their distress. The anecdotes of misery detailed in letters read by this gentleman, are too harrowing to be repeated. Mothers dying for food, in vain endeavouring to suckle long-weaned but famishing children. The potatoe seed (almost poison) dug from the soil and eaten to supply the cravings of nature. Cattle bled in the fields that their blood boiled might furnish nutriment. Deaths caused by hunger occurring hourly, yet no signs of disturbance, no outrage, all silent misery. Ireland wanted a ministry strongly supported, the influx of British capital, and resident landlords, all of which depended on a moral influence to be induced by the abolition of popery and the introduction of the gospel of Christ. The earth was cursed for the sin of Adam, the Jews for the rejection of Christ, and Ireland for the apostasy of Rome; [A shudder of horror and an exclamation of disgust pervaded and burst forth from the assembly. Several persons rose simultaneously in different parts of the hall to call the dogmatist to reason. The chairman, with great propriety, checked the ebullition. He would hear observations on the speech at the end of the meeting, but would not suffer interruption

at the regular business.) H. Drummond, Esq., supported the resolution, and contended for the introduction of poor-laws, and restriction on the exportation of provisions. The chairman suggested for the words "poor-laws," "some provision for employing the poor." There was another effort to correct the late speaker, which the chairman controverted amidst some expressions of disapprobation. The Rev. Mr. Dalton, in moving the next resolution stated, that it was necessary to attack the Romish church, on account of the souls endangered by its doctrines. Sir J. Burke rose to order. The chair still forbade interruption—great confusion. "chair," "hear Sir J. Burke," "no religious discussion," &c. The Marquis Clanricarde complained of the allowed attack on private opinions, and asked a hearing for his relative. Sir J. Burke said he had come thither for a charitable purpose, but he could not hear his religion abused. A man's religion had nothing to do with the objects of this meeting. [Again 14 or 15 persons rose at once, and the clamour and confusion were disgraceful to an assembly of reasoning beings, knowing the object of their meeting.] The chairman continued to insist on the strict order of the proceedings, and called Sir R. O'Donnell, who deprecated the introduction of religious discussion under the cloak of charity. The attack made was an insult to the Catholics present, English or Irish—(applause)—and wholly foreign to the object of the meeting. Sir J. Burke explained. Mr. Eneas M'Donnell claimed to be heard. Mr. Dalton renewed his address, and there was a new confusion, worse confounded than the former. The Hon. and Rev. G. Noel called Mr. Dalton to order. He had lost sight of the question. It was a trespass on good manners and Christian candour in his reverend brethren to go out of their way to attack their neighbours' creed; this was not a reformation society, nor a meeting for religious discussion. Lord Lorton spoke to the same effect. The Reverend Mr. Armstrong attempted to reply, but was denied. Mr. E. M'Donnell was heard. He deprecated the attack that had been made and said he had a donation in his pocket from a Catholic barrister, which, after what he had heard, he would not take upon him to present. More confusion; several gentlemen, and one old lady, jumped on the forms against all forms, and gesticulated in eloquent silence their desire to suit the word to the action. It was in vain to attempt the restoration of order, and Lord Lorton left the chair. But the fury of speech was unabated, and she raged in the breasts of many. The Police were called, but they heard unheeding; and the Marquis Clanricarde, in evident shame and sorrow, hoped the meeting would forget all but the charitable object which had called them together. The meeting then dispersed.

LONDON, —Sunday, June 19.

Being great lovers of peace, we regret to say that the complexion of the news from the Continent during the last few days has been more unsatisfactory and warlike than during the preceding week. The affairs of Belgium remain a standing reproach to the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to all the Diplomats of the Congress assembled at London. They ought not to have meddled with that country, unless they were fully assured that they had power to arrange all its interests, and carry their own views into effect. It turns out, however, that they are unable to enforce their own Protocols. Russia has her hands full with Poland, and is too far off to interfere with success. Her armies cannot traverse Germany; Austria is occupied in Italy and in Galicia, looking after her usurpations in those two quarters. Her Hungarian and Galician subjects have manifested so decided a partiality for the cause of the Poles, that she dare not oppose them; and their success, which, indeed, would be much for her advantage, would restore to Poland the territories Austria deprived her of, in her base conspiracy with Prussia and Russia. Her troops, too, would most likely find an opponent before reaching Belgium. Prussia is much hampered by similar causes. A large portion of her subjects is closely united in language, manners, and traditional glories with the Poles. They are favourable to the cause of this oppressed people. The Government is on this point and others, opposed to its own subjects. It dreads also the restoration to Poland of the territories of which Prussia has deprived it. Moreover, for Prussian troops to march into Belgium, would infallibly kindle the war-flame in France, and, in spite of Talleyrand and Perier, the French and Prussians would come to blows. Neither can the Government of France enforce the decision to which its Ministers, at the Congress of London, have lent the sanction of his name. The disposition of the French people on this point is evident, and leaves no doubt that a French army will never assist in conquering the Belgians for Holland, or to receive laws from the Congress. There remains, then, of the Great Powers, only England to uphold the Protocols of the United Ambassadors. Will our people, engaged in a struggle with their own boroughmongers, lend themselves to a crusade against the Belgians, at the command of the rump of the Holy Alliance? We believe not; nor can we suppose that our Whig Ministers, after the reprobation they, as the Opposition, heaped on the soul-dealers of the Congress of Vienna, will call on the tax-devoured people of England to settle, according to the views of the notorious rump, a new distribution of human beings. There is not, then, as it seems to us, any power capable of enforcing the decrees of the London Congress, which, by over-stepping the

strict limits of friendly mediation, and assuming the office of dictating to Belgium, has placed itself and all the great Powers represented at it in a false position, from which they cannot advance with safety, nor retreat without discredit. We know, indeed, that there is a party amongst us composed of half and whole-pay officers, lovers of contracts, greedy monopolists and ship-owners looking out for transport hire and selfish merchants, who imagine that the prosperity of another is their adversity. We know that this party would urge on our Government to maintain, as they call it, the honour and dignity of the Crown, which means taxing the people, to give them an opportunity to get prize-money and promotion, or secure a large share of trade, and who would insist on preventing the Belgians from having the left bank of the Scheldt as contrary to the British interests. We trust the bloody voice of this English Buonapartist crew will not be listened to, and that the great body of the industrious people whose interest can only be promoted by peace will put a veto on any plan for carrying into effect, by our fleets and armies, the wishes of the Ambassadors of Austria and Prussia and Russia, expressed in a conclave at London. They and their despotic Governments have an obvious interest in sowing the seeds of discord among the nations that are struggling for freedom; and their councils have, we are afraid, led the English Minister of Foreign Affairs to place this country in a position to which she must either see her power slighted by a small and disorganised state, or expose her to the expense of fitting out unpopular ornaments. We do not defend the conduct of the Belgians; we are sensible of their arrogance and their blustering language; but we must say, that in electing a Prince connected with England, for their Sovereign, and in deferring in many instances to the suggestions of our Government, they have shown it a degree of respect for which Englishmen should not be ungrateful. At present they will not submit to the Protocols of the Congress, and the violent Republican party amongst them, are exciting the people to break the armistice and take from Holland by force the territory which they say ought to belong to Belgium. Exasperation is increased by the continued presence of these foes, and under the influence of this feeling, without any orders from either Government, the fortress of Antwerp in the hands of the Dutch, and the Belgian Soldiers who hold the town have been firing on each other, and have actually begun, or rather renewed the war. How it will end we know not; but with all our hatred of war, all our love for humanity, we do not think it necessary for our Government to interfere betwixt these belligerents. It is better for them to fight than for us; and to mingle in the strife would be doing the very thing, which, out of humanity, we wish to prevent others from doing. To complicate affairs, Russia has offended France. In the Petersburg Journal of May 28, an article was published, containing a direct and insolent attack on the French Revolution; and as all the Journals of that capital are under the control of the Government, which thus foolishly makes itself responsible for the ignorance or malice of every scribbler, this article is looked on by the present Ministry as an insult to the French Government, committed by the Russian Government; and it has accordingly sent off a courier to St. Petersburg, to demand prompt and frank explanations, or a complete disavowal of the article by the Russian Government. In the present state of the Russian armies, it may be advisable in the Autocrat to seat himself in a humble pie; but assuredly it will stick in his throat; and he will take the first opportunity to cast the undigested morsel back in the face of the citizen King. A few months ago this would have been excellent news for the Poles; but Louis Phillip and his Prime Minister seem, as they roll onward, to gather round them such a mass of unpopularity, that it appears to be doubted how much longer they will be able to move. Mobs and riots, we grieve to say, are again becoming prevalent in Paris. Casimir Perier, who is a stern man, strains his power too much. He is too anxious to support the law, not remembering that the people generally regard the law as bad, and require that it should be amended or abrogated, rather than upheld by the sword. We have an ardent wish for the internal peace and prosperity of France, but our hopes that the former will be preserved and the latter increased are this week much diminished. The people demand Reform; the Government is only anxious to secure power; and between these opposite principles another conflict, we fear, must ensue. Britain is happy in having a Ministry ready to go along with the people in promoting Reform; and in Britain there is no probability of the political conflict. Our disputes have been quietly settled at the hustings, and the overwhelming force of one party prevented the other from making even a show for fight. Our country is afflicted, indeed, with poverty—yes, Britain, the richest country of the world, is painfully afflicted with poverty, and all the evils that flow from it. In Ireland thousands of people are starving, while absentee landlords, and members of the Church Establishment, and tax-eaters, are rioting in the produce of their toil. In Wales, and in Monmouth and Gloucestershires, the people, under the influence of want, and fear of want, have been committing outrages against the law; much damage has been done and lives have been lost. Poverty and ignorance are at the bottom of these outrages. We do not suppose that it is in the power of Legislation to eradicate their cause, and we, therefore, shall not call on Parliament to take them into its serious and immediate consideration, but we must boldly and honestly assert that the condition of the labouring po-

ulation in Ireland and England is the great plague-spot of our otherwise happy country, which can in no wise be relieved or removed, but by the remission of taxes and by the Government observing as well as enforcing the principle of respect for private property which is as much violated by a tax, to pension Lords and Ladies, and by tithes to pay a priesthood that does nothing for the people, as by forgery or highway robbery. The great principle which the Government is now, and at all times required to observe and enforce is, to use the language of Dr. Paley, "that every man work for himself, and not for another; and that no one, whether a priest or a tax-eater, or an absentee landlord, share in the Profit who does not assist in the production."—*Bells Life in London*, June 16.

PROPOSAL FOR A GENERAL DISARMING.

"Rabouc rencontra vers les plaines de Sennar l'armée Persane, qui allait combattre l'armée Indienne. Il se adressa à un soldat, qu'il trouva écarté, et lui demanda, quel était le sujet de la guerre? Par tous les Dieux, dit le soldat, je n'en sais rien. Ce n'est pas mon affaire; mon métier est de tuer, et d'être tué pour gagner ma vie; il n'importe qui je serve. Je pourrais bien même des demain passer dans le camp des Indiens, car on dit, qu'ils donnent pres d'une demi achme de cuivre par jour à leur soldats de plus que nous n'en avons dans ce mandit service de Perse. Si vous voulez savoir pourquoi on se bat, parlez à mon capitaine!"

"La bataille fut sanglante. Rabouc en vit toutes les fautes et toutes les abominations. * * * Sont-ce là des hommes, s'écria Babouc, ou des bête féroces?"—*Le Monde comme il va*.

The Continental Journals have repeatedly alluded within these few weeks, to a proposition made by France to the other States, for what is called a "general disarmament," or more properly for a reduction of the standing armies kept up at such a ruinous expense by all the European powers. This, of course, can only be accomplished by a concerted arrangement among the great States; for no Prince thinks it safe to diminish his armies, while his neighbours, keep theirs in full strength; and the scheme never had a worse chance to be favourably received than at present, when the members of the Holy Alliance, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, who should be the chief agents in giving it effect, find their vast armies scarcely sufficient to prevent revolt among their subjects. The question is one, however, of great importance to mankind.

Standing armies are an enormous curse to the world to this day. According to Adrien Balbi, a good authority, the number of soldiers kept in constant pay by all the states of Europe great and small, amounts to 2,500,000, exclusive of naval forces, and of militia, Landwehr, or National Guards. The pay and other expenses attending these armies will not be less than sixty millions per annum. In most of the States, the army absorbs one half of the revenue; and in general it may be said, that two-thirds of the taxes with which the people of Europe are oppressed, go either to support soldiers, or to pay the interests of debts which would never have been contracted, had these immense masses of armed men not tempted Princes to engage in unjust, unnecessary, and destructive wars.

The population of the European States, including Russia and Turkey, may be estimated at something more than two hundred millions. It follows that the soldiers form about the one-eightieth part of the inhabitants; or every twentieth man of full age is in arms and withdrawn from labour! What a libel is such a monstrous state of things upon our boasted civilization! If we judge of the ends of government by the objects to which its funds are chiefly applied, we would say, that the great business of the civilized people of Europe, at this day, is to cut one another's throats! It is for this that men pay enormous taxes, have their industry cramped by annoying restrictions, and are dragged from their homes, to be exposed to the pollution of camps and the horrors of war. The Prince having half a million of armed men at his disposal, ready to be the blind instrument of his will for any purpose good or bad, stands like a robber on a highway, waiting for an opportunity to overpower and plunder weaker parties whom chance may throw in his way. The fit occasion comes; the dogs of war are let slip; hevyok, bloodshed, and devastation track their way over smiling provinces; a quarter of a million of human beings converted into beasts of prey, and thirsting for slaughter, mangle and destroy one another; and when the murderous work is finished, and the plain heaped "with ghastly shapes which once were men," *Te Deums* are sung; trophies watered by mothers' tears are erected by the stronger party; and the infatuated multitude, when they hear the tidings, shout "glory, glory," for deeds which take the bread from the mouths of their children, and rivet the chains on their own necks! And what are the political fruits of this magnificent butchery to its authors? Some miserable thirty leagues of territory, are transferred with the cattle, and the equally passive herd of human beings upon it, from one depot to another, the fee-simple of which territory would not defray one week's expense of the war; or a paltry fortress is raised, which hurt the pride of one of the belligerents; for the navigation of a river is opened which, commercial jealousy had shut, and which may be worth two or three hundred pounds per annum to the party formerly deprived of it! In no single instance has a civilized nation gained in a commercial sense by hostilities. Even the victors are always losers to an enormous extent. Wars in self-defence are just, and they are negatively advantageous, because they repel a great moral evil; but the

only wars which are positively beneficial to a portion of mankind, are those which a people deliver themselves from a political yoke, and obtain the blessings of freedom. Such were the wars that ended in the liberation of Switzerland in the fourteenth century, Holland in the sixteenth, and of the American colonies in the eighteenth century. By these contests the high spirited nations not only secured a great moral good for themselves, but became dispensers of the same to mankind, and benefactors to the world.

The great States of Europe have had, on an average, about 60 or 65 years of war in a century. If we estimate the men destroyed in each campaign among all the belligerent parties, 250,000, by land and sea, it will follow that about fifteen millions of men, a number to the whole existing mass of adults in Europe and Germany, have been sacrificed to the rage of destruction within a hundred years. The financial view of the subject presents an equally startling aspect. A "just and necessary" war has been found to cost this country about a million sterling per week, or a hundred thousand per minute, over and above the ordinary expenses of the State. The Dutch, as Dalgetty observes, bleed freely with their seas and pay for every thing; but the Austrians, and Prussians, though they think their own people, think it no sin to do enemy by contributions when they are territories; and the Russians less scrupulous still suffer their troops when fighting to plunder their own countrymen and enemies indiscriminately! Plunder and contributions, however, which are essential to the war, are of the worst description, taken in as items in the expense of the war. Estimated this way, the true cost to Europe of 24 years struggle ending in 1815 (for the peace of Amiens was but a truce), cannot be less than 2400 millions sterling. The wars in the years preceding, perhaps cost as much more. If to this we add 30 millions per annum as the expense of the military peace established in Europe, we shall have a sum equal to nearly 8000 millions at the present day, in a hundred years in desolating the earth, perpetuating barbarism among its inhabitants.

Let us consider for a moment what achievements civilization might have accomplished with the money thus misapplied in brute force. About 400,000 primary schools would be required to dispense the blessings of education to the two hundred millions of people in Europe; while the number actually existing perhaps falls greatly short of 160,000. Collecting the latter entirely and assuming the sum of £500 would establish an elementary school and endow it in perpetuity, in every part of the globe, it follows that 200 millions scarcely exceeding the waste of a single campaign in the late war, would have provided Europe with the means of elementary education. Next in importance to schools for children are Libraries for men—of which allowing every parish or commune, 100,000 would be necessary, and these at £1000 each, established and endowed for 100 millions, a sum of 50 millions would provide mechanics' Institutions; and 50 millions supply as many academies as would be required. And thus 400 millions sterling, or one-eighth part of the military expenditure of a century, 100,000 miles of Railroad might be ramified over the surface of Europe, bringing Constantinople and Edinburgh, and Petersburg, within five or six days' journey of one another; affording to the inhabitants of this quarter of the world the facilities of mutual intercourse enjoyed by the inhabitants of a large city; and giving speed of thought to the circulation of knowledge, science, art, and every species of improvement!

"Man, can thy doom no brighter soul allow? Still must thou live a blot on Nature's brow? Shall war's polluted banner ne'er be furled? Shall crimes and tyrant's cease but with the world?"

We utterly reject the doctrines that the monstrous evils belong to the nature of man, and that the world is to wag on in future, as it has done in time past. The political condition of the European states, is a relic of barbarism, and more worthy of a gang of freebooters than of nations pretending to an advanced civilization. It is grounded on unqualified selfishness, assuming as a maxim, that it is the business of each state, to wrest all the advantages which it can from its neighbours, and to give none in return. Reason revolts at the spectacle of nations exhausting their energies without end, or object, in cutting each other's throats, and binding the yoke of ignorance, superstition and tyranny, on their own necks! We will sooner believe that men are to return to the worship of Jupiter and Pan, than that a state of things that shocks common sense, and outrages the best feelings of our nature as grossly, is to endure! Admitting always the general influence of ignorance, and prejudice on rulers and people, the true reason why war has been so frequent and destructive to Europeans, that it has been played as a game by Princes, Statesmen, and Grandees, who never felt in their own persons the evils it inflicted.—These fall on the cultivator, the artisan, and the merchant, who become the innocent

victims of the folly or guilt of their superiors. Peace is at all times the interest of the industrious classes, and as soon as their feelings and opinions become the moving spring of governments, wars, if they do not cease, will at least become ten times less common than they are. We shall be told the people are often clamorous for war; but this is chiefly the consequence of the pains taken to poison their minds; and when they err in this respect, their interest is a monitor which will soon make them retrace their steps. We ask for no miraculous change in man's constitution to render war a rare and transitory evil like pestilence; give us governments like the American in the five or six leading states of Europe, and the lapse of a little time to correct prejudice, and the object is attained.—*Scotsman, June 4.*

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—The King v. Wakley, &c.—Mr. Campbell showed cause against the rule obtained last term, to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against the defendants, for a conspiracy to disturb the lectures in the hall of the College of Surgeons. In obtaining this rule Sir J. Scarlett had compared the disturbances at the Hunterian orations to the O. P. rows at Covent-garden Theatre. In the latter case there were organized bands, regular leaders, concert, and perseverance, till the object was attained; yet nothing could be made of the prosecution. In the present case there was no crime; all was done for the honour of the profession of which the defendant was a member, with too great zeal, perhaps, but with no criminal view. The affair arose out of an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office preventing the appearance at court of warrant officers, and consequently surgeons of the navy. The profession sent a petition to remove that complaint, and, as editor of the *Lancet*, Mr. Wakley had inserted a paragraph calling on the members of the College of Surgeons to meet there an hour before the Hunterian oration commenced, with the view of taking into consideration the best step to defend the honour of the profession, if the petition were rejected. Accordingly, the parties met at the appointed place and time, and two resolutions were proposed, expressive of respect for the attainments and services of surgeons of the navy, and regret at the exclusive order of the Lord Chamberlain. The oration proceeded and concluded, when the discussion was resumed. Sir A. Cooper and several gentlemen took part in it, and Mr. Keith, the president, undertook to present the resolutions to the council. He did so, and the council refused to receive them, stating that it had no power to dictate to the King who should attend his levees. The council circulated hand-bills, stating their determination to prevent the discussion of matters not connected with the regular business, and ordered that on the delivery of the Hunterian oration, the doors of the college should not be opened till a quarter of an hour before the lecture commenced. There were crowds assembled an hour before the appointed time. Mr. Wakley asked the porter to open the door, but he refused, and they were kept standing in the wet. On admission, the noise prevented any address, and when the lecture commenced, "No lecture" was vociferated. The president ordered the members to withdraw; they refused; a gentleman was called to the chair, and Mr. Wakley addressed the meeting. A paper was exhibited, with the words, "Mr. Wakley, you are requested to withdraw," and that gentleman not attending to the request, police-officers appeared, and he was forcibly removed from the theatre. The disturbance continued. It had been sworn that Mr. Wakley said, "If I am not heard, there shall be no lecture." Hence the charge of conspiracy. He had affidavits to disprove the charge, and to deny the use of these words. There were no grounds for the charge of conspiracy, and the passages from the *Lancet* proved if the doors had been open as usual, the resolution would not have been disturbed. The discussion was not without precedent, and the defendants argued their right, as members, to introduce any subject of a professional nature, not interfering with the regular business. Mr. Wakley was alone, and merely addressed the members of the college with previous concert. The noise chiefly proceeded from persons, not members, admitted by favour of the council. It had been decided in the case of the King v. Parkins and Hunt, at the election of Lord Mayor, when Mr. Hunt wanted to address the Court on the subject of the Battle of Peterloo, that he acted wrong, but that he thought he only exercised his right as a member, and was not accountable for the riot that followed. Lord Tenderden said, he had no doubt that the parties were wrong in raising discussions in a theatre devoted to science. He asked if the rule would be satisfied if no repetition of the offence took place. Mr. Wakley, through Mr. Campbell, pledged himself to rest upon his lordship's opinion. Sir J. Scarlett, however, pressed the prosecution against all the parties, and Lord Tenderden observed, after a few explosions from Sir James, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Campbell, that the warmth of the clients had communicated itself to the counsel. The Attorney-General briefly argued that the defendants had no more right to raise such discussions than they had to get up a cock-fight in the theatre; that even in the exercise of an avowed right, a riot was a criminal act; that an example was necessary for the other schools of the metropolis. Sir J. Scarlett said, that any proper concession would have prevented proceedings, but that the college had been repeatedly insulted in speech and in print, and that it was not for the honour of the

profession, but for an opportunity of insulting the college, that the conspiracy had been formed. Rule made absolute against Wakley and King. Discharged as against Dermot and Walker.

THE COURSE OF THE NIGER.

The discovery of the termination of the course of the Niger, upon which we promised last week to offer some geographical remarks, will be of the greatest importance to geography, to our political power, and to civilisation.

With regard to geography, perhaps the contradiction which was afforded by the various sources whence we derived our knowledge of the character of the interior of Africa, and of the course of, next to the Nile, the most renowned, and, as was considered from the same accounts, the greatest river of that country, have in late times given unlimited zest in the pursuit of further information, and has not in the least detracted from the pleasure with which we find that we are indebted to our countrymen for the solution of this all-absorbing problem. It appears, that among the ancients many facts connected with the geography of the interior of Africa were well known, which have still been an object of discussion among the moderns; and of these, we may enumerate the occurrence of a large lake or marsh (for it is either, at different seasons of the year), whose real existence, beyond the speculations of geographers, was very unsatisfactorily established, until the journey of Denham and Clapperton; and the fact of the occurrence of a great river in the west, emptying itself into the ocean, though many were of opinion that it lost itself in an inland marsh, or in the desert, while others supported the opinion of its identity with the Nile of the Egyptians. The researches of Ptolemy and the Arabian geographers on the Nile, of the Negroes, and in later times the travels of Leo Africanus, who was a Moor of Grenada, demonstrated the absurdity of this opinion; and how extraordinary that, in the boasted perfection of human intellect, it should have been broached several centuries afterwards, and that the barometrical levelings of Bruce should have been necessary to enforce conviction! It is not at all improbable that Hannu, the Carthaginian, as advanced by Maqueen, reached the Bight of Benin, or of Biafra; and certainly the geographical information obtained on these countries by Herodotus and Erisi was more accurate than the speculations of many modern geographers.

Observation had demonstrated to the moderns that no large river emptied itself into the ocean on the north-west coast, though it required a more accurate acquaintance with the Senegal and the Gambia before it was fully ascertained that they were not the outlets of this great stream. The progress of navigation along the south-eastern shores of Africa also shewed that no large river emptied itself into the sea along that coast; while the settlements of the Portuguese on the coast to the south of Cape Lopez, led them at an early period, to adopt the opinion afterwards supported by Mungo Park and Mr. Barrow, that one or more of the rivers in their vicinity were the outlets of the great river of the interior of Africa. Two celebrated geographers, D'Anville and Major Rennell, however, espoused the theory of the waters emptying themselves into the Wangarah, or great marsh; which argument underwent various modifications in the hands of different geographers; and though the probability of its emptying itself into the Gulf of Guinea had been pointed out on the continent, and vigorously supported in this country, an expedition was fitted out to explore the Cangoof Zaire, which, though unfortunate to the individuals concerned, was yet satisfactory in a geographical point of view, and demonstrated that the rivers south of Cape Lopez were not the outlets of the waters of the Niger, and gave origin to a speculation which partook of all the characters of a romance of the desert, beneath the sands of which its author buried the gigantic stream, loaded with the waters of the Wangara or Lake Tehad, to make it flow into the Mediterranean at the Syrtis of the ancients.

In the history of geography there are no examples of greater perseverance and courageous determination than in the efforts made to triumph over the difficulties presented in the solution of this important question. Since 1815, there has scarcely a year passed in which a new attempt has not been made; and of these, if we recede a little farther back, twenty-five were made by our countrymen, fourteen by Frenchmen, two by Americans, and one by a German; of which but a small number since the days of Houghton, have not fallen victims to their heroic devotion.

Mungo Park first observed the direction of the stream, which had become as much an object of discussion as its termination; and, strange to say, after the present discovery, it will, in some parts of its course, still remain so. The unfortunate traveller just alluded to, previous to his descent of the river, obtained some information from Moors and from negroes, on its course by Timbuctoo. The Jinnie of Park is synonymous with Jenné, Gineé, Djenné, of other writers, as Jenné has again been confounded with Kano or Kanno. It may be a figurative term—for the Jinnie of Park was on an island, as was the Jenné of the Moorish reports, while the Jenné of some travellers is at a short distance from the river. This cannot be the case with regard to Timbuctoo, which is visited by caravans twice a year from Morocco; nor is the name met with any where, except the two first syllables in the town of Timbooo, which cannot be mistaken for Timbuctoo.

Major Laing had discovered the source of the Niger to be in the mountains of Loma, in 9 deg.

15 minutes west latitude, and had ascertained its course for a short distance from its source. We were also aware of the existence of one or two streams joining the great river, of branching from it near Timbuctoo. De Lisle had marked a river Gambarra, on his maps drawn up for Louis XV., and not without good authority. This is the river, we could prove, from the concurring testimony of a variety of sources, coming from the northwest, and joining its waters with, that is to say flowing into the Niger, in the immediate neighbourhood of Timbuctoo; still at that point the Kowarra, or Quorra of the Moors, or Quolla of the negroes, who always change the *r* for *l*; a name which, according to Laing, it has at its sources—according to Clapperton, it preserves beyond Timbuctoo, and is probably still the name of the same stream at its embouchure in the Bight of Biafra. The Quarrama is another tributary stream which passes by Saccatoo, and falls into the Quorra above Youri, and above the point where Mungo Park was wrecked; and the line of country between this river and the Sashum, comprising the hills of Doochee, of Naroo, and of Dull, is the line of water-shed to the rivers joining the Quorra on the one hand, and those emptying themselves into the Wangara on the other. The course given by Sultan Bello, and the information obtained by Major Denham, both pointed out a river coursing to the east, which is probably the branch followed by the Landers: for its termination in Lake Tchad had not even an air of probability: though it is not, on the other hand, at all improbable that other branches empty themselves into the Bight of Benin, by the rivers Formosa or Volta, according to information given to Captain Clapperton and Major Laing.

We had intended to embody some remarks upon the pretended journey of Caillié; but we find we have already occupied too much space in details necessary to make the geographical nature of the question well understood; and we shall content ourselves with remarking, that the discovery of the termination of the Quorra, or Niger, tends to throw a degree of improbability upon the narrative of that individual, which it will require much ingenuity to explain away. It is certain that the latitude given to Timbuctoo by the editor of those travels, and upon which sufficient ridicule has already been thrown in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal, may be considered as an error entirely of the editor's, who, by taking it upon himself, will relieve the burden of the mistake from the traveller, and thus lighten the weighty doubts which might in consequence bear upon the remainder of the details; for the situation of that city, as given by Jomard, is quite inconsistent with the situation it must be in, from the ascertained source, direction, and termination of the river. There can be no doubt but that a portion of the labours presented to the public as the travels of Caillié are founded upon valid documents, wherever obtained, and probably most of the errors are those of the Editor. But though authorities can be found in support of the division of the Quorra into two branches; one of which, the Joliba, flows to the northwest, and the other in an almost opposite direction,—a fact which has no analogy in geography, and, what is better, no existence in nature; yet no authority can be found for placing Timbuctoo on a river flowing north from the Niger.

The details which will be given to us by the results of this successful expedition, will, then, not only be of assistance in allaying the existing condition of things with the knowledge of the ancients, but it will enable us to reduce to a few facts the many contradictory statements which have originated in the variety of the sources of information, and the individual and national rivalry which the interest of the question gave birth to among the geographers of the present day. It will also be of importance, as it was connected with a great question, as to the possibility of a large river traversing an extensive continent, or losing itself in a marsh or lake, or being buried in the extensive sands of the desert. By laying open the interior of Africa to us, it will increase our political strength and commercial advantages on those coasts;—it will enable us to put into practice an amelioration long contemplated by Mr. Barrow, in the choice of our settlements on those coasts;—it will place the greatest and most important vent of the barbarous and inhuman traffic of negroes in our possession; and it will enable us to diffuse the benefits of superior intelligence among an ignorant and suffering people.—*Lit. Gaz June 4.*

THE DIAMOND.

(From the Spectator, May 7.)

Mr. Murray, in addition to the many curious and valuable contributions he has made to knowledge, has written a little treatise on the Diamond, where all that is known of the extraordinary production is collected and illustrated. No word or thing can be more familiar to men's tongues than the diamond; but if our readers think for a moment of what they know of it they will probably come to the conclusion that the facts they have respecting it in their memoirs are but few. Mr. Murray tells us its history, of its site, of its nature, and of its various remarkable specimens. The following extract contains an enumeration and description of all the rarest and largest gems of this kind that are known to exist. It is curious to think that less than a pound weight in a single mass of one certain substance would pay more than half of one national debt.

It has been stated, that the number of diamonds of the weight of 36 carats and above, known, do not really amount to more than

nineteen. The entire number of diamonds of a large size in Europe, scarcely amount, according to Mr. Mawe, to more than half a dozen. The largest uncut diamond is that belonging to the House of Braganza, and weighs 1680 carats, or about 11oz. Mr. Mawe says it is thought to be a white topaz. We have been favoured by a friend, who has seen it, with the following account. When the Prince Regent of Portugal, afterwards Don John VI., arrived at the Brazils in 1808, a negro, from Minas Gerais contrived to send him a letter desiring to present, in person, a large diamond which he had found. The Prince ordered the Captain-General to allow the negro to proceed to court with an escort of soldiers. In a few months the negro arrived and presented the diamond, remarking at the same time that it was the largest ever found in the Brazils. The Regent granted him his freedom, and a pension for life for himself and family. He further described this supposed diamond as resembling a darkish yellow pebble, about the size of a pullet's egg, somewhat kidney-shaped, rather oblong, and a little concave on one side. The lapidaries in the Brazils value it at 3,000 millions crusades, or nearly equal to 300 millions pounds sterling. It is represented to us as a little polished on one part, to show its properties.

One of the largest of undoubted diamonds is that mentioned by Tavernier, in the possession of the Great Mogul. It is of a fine rose colour, somewhat resembles a half hen's egg in form and size, and being weighed by Tavernier was found to be 297.9, 16 carats, or about 860 grains (156 carats from about an ounce troy). It has been valued at 624,9621, according to Mr. Jeffries' rule, and was discovered about the year 1550, in the mine of Colore, in Bengal, not far to the east of Golconda. It has been stated that the handle of the sabre of the Dey of Algiers is resplendent with diamonds, and his turban adorned with the most magnificent brilliants.

The Rajah of Mattan, in the island of Borneo, possesses a diamond which was found there upwards of fifty years ago. It is shaped like an egg, with an indented hollow near the smaller end, said to be of the finest water, and weighs 367 carats and allowing 156 carats to the ounce troy, is two ounces 169.87 grains troy. Many years ago, the Governor of Batavia tried to effect its purchase and sent Mr. Stewart to the Rajah offering 150,000 dollars, two large war brigs, with their guns and ammunition and a considerable quantity of powder and shot. The Rajah however, it appears, refused to despoil his family of so rich an inheritance, to which the Malays, indeed superstitiously attach the miraculous power of curing all kinds of diseases by means of the water in which the diamond is dipped, and with it they believe the fortune of the family is connected.

The history of the diamond which studs the sceptre of Russia, is not a little remarkable. It formed, for a long time, the solitary eye of an India idol, and was ultimately dislodged from its socket by an Irish soldier, by whom it was sold for a trifle; and after passing through the hands of several masters, it was sent to England to be cut, and seems to have been finally sold to the Empress Catherine of Russia, in 1775, at Amsterdam, for 30,000l a annuity of 4,000l, and a patent of nobility. It is of the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a flattened oval form: it is a faultless and perfect gem, and without flaw of any kind, its weight is stated at 179 carats. This is the diamond evidently referred to in a letter from the Hague, dated 2d January 1776; quoted by Boyle, in the *Museum Britannicum*.—We learn from Amsterdam, that Prince Orlov made but one day's stay in that city, where he bought a very large brilliant for the Empress his sovereign, for which he paid to a Persian merchant there, the sum of 1,400,000 florins (Dutch money). A florin in Holland is valued at 20d.

The Pitt or Regent diamond was purchased by Thomas Pitt, Esq. (grandfather of the Right Honourable William Pitt), when governor of Fort St. George, Madras, who obtained it for 12,500l, the sum of 20,000l, having been first asked for it. It cost, 5,000l, cutting, and the chips and filings were valued at from 7,000l. It was purchased by the Regent Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV. in the year 1717, for 135,000l.—5,000l, being expended in the negotiation. Its weight is 136½ carats; its value is estimated by a commission of jewellers in 1791, is twelve millions of livres. It is almost faultless, and was cut in this country in the form of the brilliant. It is the prime ornament of the crown jewels of France, and is allowed to be the finest in the world, though not the largest.—The kings of France wore this diamond in their hats: Napoleon Bonaparte had it fixed in the pomel of his sword. We have been informed that Charles X. would have willingly laid a claim to it, and brought it with him, but this was not permitted. The diamond may be certainly considered a portable form of property, and, in a general point of view, not liable to very variable fluctuation. The Regent diamond, report says, was played with such success before the King of Prussia, by the wily Seyez, as to produce for the service of France 40,000 horses with their equipments. This diamond, it has been stated, was found in Malacca, in the famous mine of Portael, in the kingdom of Golconda. Its form is somewhat round, an inch broad, one sixth of an inch long, and three fourths of an inch thick.

This diamond seems to have subjected the purchaser, Governor Pitt, to the imputation of having unfairly obtained possession of the prize. One account was, that a slave having found it in its native bed, concealed the diamond in a

wound made in his leg for that purpose. Such a gash as would have imbedded or concealed it in its rough or even its polished form, must indeed have been extensive! In the *Journal des Savans*, for July 1774, p. 553, is inserted an extract from the letter of a French missionary, to the following effect:—that one of the principal diamonds of the crown of France, and which was purchased of an Englishman, was one of the eyes of the god *Jagrenat*, a famous idol, placed in a pagoda, at *Chandernagor*, in Bengal. That the said idol, *Jagrenat*, had since continued with only one eye; and, moreover, that the French had done all they could to blind him entirely, but have not succeeded, since it was better guarded. This is evidently a version of the history of the diamond of the Russian sceptre, with which it seems to be confounded. Thomas Pitt, Esq. (of the family of Blandford, in the county of Dorset), governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, in the reign of Queen Anne, felt and repelled calumnies which had not even the shadow of a basis to rest upon. Mr. Pitt, however, condescended to reply to the insinuations in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Daily Post*, dated 3d November, 1743, in which, after censuring the unparalleled villany of William Fraser, Thomas Frederick, and Surapa, a black merchant, who brought a paper before Governor Addison, in Council, to the intent that he had unfairly got possession of a large diamond; he proceeds after, as we conceive, unnecessary protestations and appeals to all that is sacred, to enter on the detail of the circumstances connected with the transaction by which he became possessed of it, and thus continues:—

“About two or three years after my arrival at Madras, which was in July 1698, I heard there were large diamonds in the country to be sold, which I encouraged to be brought down, promising to be their champion, if they would be reasonable therein; upon which, Jamchund, one of the most eminent diamond merchants in those parts, came down, about December, 1701, and brought with him a large rough stone about 305 mangelms, and some small ones which myself and others bought; but he asking a very extravagant price for the great one, I did not think of meddling with it; when he left it with me for some days, and then came, and took it away again and did so several times, insisting upon not less than 200,000 pagodas; and, as I best remember, I did not bid him more than 30,000, and had little thoughts of buying it for that. I considered there were many and great risks to be run, not only in cutting it, but whether it would prove foul or clean, or the water good; besides, I thought it too great an amount to adventure home in one bottom; so that Jamchund resolved to return speedily to his own country; so that I best remember, it was in February following he came again to me (with *Vincaty Chittee*, who was always with him, when I discoursed him about it), and pressed me to know whether I resolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 pagodas, and something under, before we parted, when we agreed upon a day to meet and to make a final end thereof one way or other, which I believe was the latter end of the aforesaid month, or beginning of March, when we met in the consultation-room; when, after a great deal of talk, I brought him down to 55,000 pagodas; and advanced to 45,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise not to abate so delivered him up the stone, and we took a friendly leave of one another. Mr. Benyon was then writing in my closet, with him I discoursed about what had passed, and told him now I was clear of it; when, about half an hour after, my servant brought me word that Jamchund and Vincaty Chittee were at the door, who being called in, they used a great many expressions in praise of the stone, and told me he had rather I should buy it than any body; and to give an instance thereof, offered it for 50,000. So, believing it must be a penny worth if it proved good, I offered to part the 5,000 pagodas that were between us; which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the room again, when he turned back and told me I should have it for 49,000, but I still adhered to what I had before offered him, when presently he came to 48,000, and made a solemn vow he would not part with it for a pagoda under; when I went again into the closet to Mr. Benyon, and told him what had passed, saying, that if it was worth 47,500, it was worth 48,000; so I closed with him for that sum, when he delivered me the stone, for which I paid him honourably, as by my books appear. The letter concludes with renewed appeals to the Deity, in a tone entirely objectionably; it closes thus—‘Written and signed by me, in Bergen, July 29, 1710. THOMAS PITT.’

“The whole transaction affords a good example of what is in common parlance termed ‘driving a hard bargain;’ but the sum was a serious one, and the risk very considerable: flaws, specks, cross grains, &c., which could only become apparent after the stone was cut, might have made it even a serious loss. Calculating the pagoda at 8s. 6d. the rough stone thus cost 20,400l. sterling—not a trifle, certainly; the sum first asked was 85,000l. Mr. Salmon, who was on the spot at the time the transaction took place, verifies this statement. It appears that this celebrated diamond was consigned by Mr. Pitt to Sir Stephen Evance, of London, Knight; and from an original bill of lading, that it was sent in the ship Bedford, Captain John Hudson, Commander, March 8, 1701-2, and charged to the Captain at 6,500 pagodas only. The editor of the *Museum Britannicum* states that the cutting and polishing of the stone cost 5,000l. Jefferies states that it was sold for 135,000l. but 5000l. of this

sum was given and spent in negotiating the sale of it. The diamond is admitted to approach very nearly to one of the first water—Jefferies says that it has only a foul small speck in it, and that lying in such a manner as not to be discerned when the stone is set. He describes the mistakes in the cutting of the gem, and also states how it may be improved. There is a model of the ‘Pitt,’ or ‘Regent’ diamond in the British Museum; and on the silver frame which surrounds it is engraved, ‘This is a model of Governor Pitt’s diamond, weight 136½ carats: was sold to Louis XV. of France, A. D. 1717!’

“The Sanci diamond, so called from Nicholas de Harlei de Sanci, once its owner, weighs, it has been stated, 55 carats, and cost 25,000l. This diamond belonged to Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his cap at the battle of Nancy, and was found by a Swiss soldier among the spoils of battle after the famous defeat of his army in 1475, near Morat, in Switzerland, and in which he himself was killed. The Swiss sold it to a priest for a florin or about 20d. and the latter again disposed of it for 2s. 6d. In the year 1589 it was in the possession of Antonio, King of Portugal, and by him was first pledged to a French gentleman, named de Sanci, for 40,000 livres, and subsequently sold for 100,000 livres. The family of this gentleman preserved the diamond for nearly a century, and till the period when Henry II. of France, after having lost his throne, employed a descendant of this family, who was commander of the Swiss troops in his service, to proceed to Switzerland, for the purpose of recruiting his forces in that country; and having no pecuniary resources at command, he persuaded the same gentleman to borrow of his family the Sanci diamond, in order to deposit it with the Swiss government, as security for the payment of the troops. Accordingly the diamond was despatched for this purpose by a confidential domestic, who disappeared and could nowhere be heard of for a great length of time; at last, however, it was ascertained that he had been stopped by robbers and assassinated, and his body buried in a forest; and such confidence had his master in the prudence and probity of his servants, that he searched, and at last discovered the place of his burial, and had the corpse disinterred, when the diamond was found in his stomach, he having swallowed it when attacked by the robbers. The Baron de Sanci subsequently disposed of this diamond to James II. of England, then residing at St. Germain’s from whom it passed to Louis XIV. and now remains among the crown jewels of France.

“The Pigott diamond was brought to England by Earl Pigott, when Governor-General of India. It was disposed of by lottery in 1801, for 30,000l. Its weight is 47½ carats. In 1818, it was in the possession of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, but we are unable to say where it is now or by whom possessed.

“The Nassac diamond, now in the East-India House, was taken from the Peshwa of the Marhattas, in the Marhatta war: its weight is stated to be 80½ carats, and was originally valued by the East-India Company at 30,000l.

“Russia has several large diamonds independent of that which adorns the imperial sceptre. One of these is valued at 369,800l. There is also a large table diamond belonging to the imperial treasury. Holland has one of 36 carats, valued at 10,368l.; and we believe it is of a conical shape. Persia has several diamonds, four large ones, of a rose cut, besides brilliants; the two principal diamonds are called, as already stated, the ‘Sea of Glory,’ and the ‘Mountain of Splendour;’ one computed to be worth 145,800l., and the other valued at 34,848l.

“When Mr. Mawe was in Brazil, two large slabs of diamonds, were shown him; each an inch superfluous, and ¼th of an inch thick: the river Abaile, from whence these pieces came, has produced a diamond of an octohedral form, which weighs ½ this of an ounce troy. The Brazilian Treasury is extremely rich in diamonds of great magnitude and beauty, such as the Portugal round brilliant, ‘Slave diamond,’ and others. There are blue diamonds, but of an inferior size, generally impure and with flaws. In the walking-stick of King John the Sixth, which is a Brazilian cane, and the handle of which is of wrought gold, there is a beautiful brilliant surmounting its summit, and cut in the form of a pyramid, valued at about 30,000l. sterling. The tassels consist of numerous orders attached to variously coloured ribbons. The buttons on the silken stole of King Joseph the First of Portugal, worn as a court dress, are twenty in all, each a brilliant; the aggregate value of these amounts to 100,000l., and we believe they are at the present moment in this country.

“We are informed by a gentleman (who saw it in Mr. E’s possession) that a brilliant of 34 carats, set in a ring, was sold by Mr. Eliason to Napoleon Buonaparte for 3,000l. to be worn on his wedding day, when married to the Empress Josephine. It was not, however, a diamond of the first class.”

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Social Life in England and France, by the editor of *Madame Du Deffand’s Letters*, is the continuation of a work under the same title published about three years ago, and which was attributed to a lady who has long been distinguished for her powers of mind and acquirements, in one of the principal aristocratic-literary circles of the metropolis. The first part, as is also the second, was remarkable for its well-selected information, the good sense of its authoress, and for its application of liberal and

enlightened opinions to the history of manners. In this continuation, the authoress has come down to the period of her own experience; and has sketched, in a general and comparative style, the changes of manners which have taken place under her own eyes in both countries. We do not consider the speculations of Miss Berrey either brilliant or profound, but they are so sensible that we feel improved by the consideration of them; and if not remarkably original, they are new enough or philosophical enough to arrest the attention. She is more copious on the branch of her subject that relates to France: with respect to England, she has doubtless said much less than she knows, and has used a reserve on the manners of this country which was hardly necessary. Could it be at all demanded, by delicacy or etiquette, to describe the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, in the elaborate character of her, under the pseudonym of Lucia? The character, under whatever name it rejoices, is, however, very well drawn; and it may be taken as a fair specimen of a work valuable for the thought it contains, and more valuable for the thought it excites.

“A young and brilliant Prince now animated society by his popular manners, his love of pleasure and his taste for magnificence. Endowed by nature with every personal advantage, and possessed in an eminent degree of all the charms as well as all the advantages of youth, an education ill-suited to his situation and prospects, and whose restrictions were enforced too long, sufficiently apologized for an immoderate pursuit of pleasure on his first emancipation. His generous sentiments, his social qualities, the warmth of his private friendships, and the liberality of his political opinions, conciliated all voices in his praise, and excited all hopes in the promise of his maturer years. How he fulfilled the expectations of his country, and justified the opinions of his early friends, it is for the pen of history to record. To our work belongs only to recal his brilliant youth—the éclat of his fêtes—the popularity of his character, and its effects on the society in which he lived. Many circumstances associated him with Lucia: the same love of gaiety and dissipation—the same taste for magnificence—the same political sentiments and friendships. Their intimacy was an honour to both. He treated her on the footing of a beloved and trusted sister, assuming no distinctions but those acquired by his amiability, nor exercising any exemption from the general tone of her society.

“The court of the Heir Apparent was no less socially than politically in opposition to the Ministry of the day. The gay, the lively, the fashionable, were marshalled on the one side, against power, place, and preferment on the other. Wit, as well as beauty, shone in the ranks of Opposition. The mistakes, the peculiarities, and the ridicules of the Ministry and their adherents—the amusements and society of the old Court, were commented on in verses, the admirable wit and classical allusions of which might well have adorned more permanently interesting subjects. Horace Walpole had some years before introduced literary pursuits into the best company, and had led the way in familiarizing and making fashionable a taste for the fine arts, which had almost ceased to exist during the reign of the two first Georges. Mr. Walpole’s writings exhibited, for the first time, the lively language and views of a man of the world applied to dry subjects. He succeeded in inspiring a curiosity about artists, as well as about their works, and in interesting the vanity of his own caste in the literary merits of their ancestors. ‘The Castle of Otranto,’ and ‘The Mysterious Mother,’ which a celebrated English genius has called ‘the first of our romances,’ and the last of our tragedies, proved that antiquarian research and historical disquisitions were compatible with the liveliest imagination—with a conversation as singularly brilliant as it was original—and with epistolary talents which have shown our language capable of all the grace and all the charms of the French of Madame de Sevigné. But the pen of the author is arrested by a fear, that suspected partiality should destroy confidence in this cursory mention of the character and of the accomplishments of a friend so intimately known, so highly valued, and so deeply regretted.

“The magnificent fêtes of the Prince, of which Lucia was sometimes the object, always in the chief ornament—the splendid diversions in which she was often the leader—were in fact all equally unnecessary to interest and amuse her unsophisticated mind. Those who saw her in the calm of the country, surrounded by her adoring children, and occupied with the various resources of her cultivated taste,—who witnessed the expression of all the warm and noble affections of her heart,—they best knew how to appreciate the real value of a character which, unlike most others, was mistaken only by those who were determined to resist being captivated by it. That such a being paid the debt of suffering, too surely exacted from human nature, none can doubt. That she was removed from these sufferings before age had attacked her feelings, or weakened the feelings which she inspired—those who thought the most highly of her, perhaps, the least regretted; although to them her loss has remained irreparable, her place unfilled, her charms unrivalled, her remembrance indelible.

“The family to which Lucia belonged being one of those considered as at the head of the Whig interest, the situation in which she was placed, seconded by the charms of her character and person, gave her a party influence rarely before exercised by any woman in England. An enthusiast in the character of Mr. Fox, she was attached to his political principles by reason and by habit; and to his individual character, by a taste for all his accomplishments, and an indulgence for his errors.

“The success of a popular election, against the utmost efforts of a Ministry, in a moment of great party violence, Mr. Fox owed entirely to the popularity and to the irresistible attractions of Lucia. The triumph was at the moment great—was decisive—was intoxicating—was what no other women had before effected on so great a theatre as the metropolis. It was hailed by the one party, as a proof of the powers of her character and of her fascination; and blamed by the other, as an improper and indelicate abuse of both.

“Better reasons may surely be given than any that were then alleged on either side, against English women seeking political interference or distinction. When Lucia, with all her powers and all her means exerted to the utmost, only succeeded in carrying one election for the House of Commons, poor must be the ambition of that woman who, conscious of superior abilities, would willingly risk their exertions and their defeat, with no hope of more important consequences! Let the political influence of woman in England be exerted in the much more dignified and more efficient line of confirming and encouraging their husbands and brothers in every independent sentiment, and instilling into their children every liberal idea in soothing and obliterating the asperities of party feeling; in watching over the interests of those whose time is devoted to the interests of their country; in being their faithful friar and incorruptible counsellors,—fitting themselves, by the cultivation of their minds, and all the graces and all the accomplishment their sex, to aid, adorn, and give effect to situation which their immediate connexions be called to fill. ‘*Hæ tibi erunt artes.*’ Let rest be left to those whose minds are incapable of appreciating the real importance and appropriate distinction of their sex—who are satisfied with hearing themselves speak on subjects which their ignorance prevents them from being aware how little they understand—and who, like the fly on the wheel, believe they are aiding exertions, which their insignificance (unlike the fly—does not always prevent them from impeding.)

MISCELLANEA.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of a new scarlet uniform, with a rich embroidery and epaulettes, to be worn by the deputy lieutenants of counties throughout the United Kingdom, as a special mark of his royal consideration for this distinguished body of noblemen and gentlemen.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—For the satisfaction (?) of those who, from their late repeated accounts of palsies and other horrible illnesses forged for this great and good man, appear anxious to transfer his remains to Mease abbey, there to see

—his scutcheon, and banner riven.
Shake to the cold night wind of Heaven,
we beg to say, he is now in excellent health, and that, in the word of Dr. Abercrombie, who saw him ten days ago, he may not only exist, but labour as he has hitherto done, for twenty years to come, if he will but take care of himself.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—In a case on Saturday, Lord Brougham sat as Chancellor in the centre, Sir Nicholas Tindal on the right, and Lord Lyndhurst on his left. The cause was appealed in the Lord Chancellor, who had formerly been one of the counsel in it; and Sir James Scarlett, the leader in the cause, had now to address him as a judge, who had before been his junior at the trial in the Court below. Lord Brougham is said to have been a pupil of Sir Nicholas Tindal, who sat at the right hand; while Lord Lyndhurst sat beside the chair which he once filled, and on the left hand of the man on whom he, when Chancellor, had conferred a silk gown.

BAZAARS.—The Queen, with the most distinguished peeresses in the land, is humanely seeking to alleviate the suffering in the distressed parts of Ireland, by opening a bazaar in the Hanover square Rooms on the 13th and 14th inst. for the sale of articles nearly all prepared by the patronesses themselves. [Even charity has its accompanying drawbacks. Widows, and women who have seen better days, are chiefly the persons employed in making such fancy articles as are sold at bazaars. But when a number of lady patronesses make these little elegancies for sale, and stock the market, they are little aware that their benevolence takes away from the widow, the decayed lady, and she who toils for her sugarless cup of tea, the only means which they have of preserving themselves from the want and misery which the lady patronesses are anxious to relieve. How much better to employ such persons in preparing the articles necessary for a bazaar. As time and material could be produced at a less sacrifice, the articles would be cheaper and the charity would be double. Benevolent ladies, we know, will thank us for the suggestion.]

LORD CLIFFORD.—This nobleman died on Friday, at his seat in Devonshire. His lordship was one of the Catholic peers whom the relief bill of 1829 allowed to take their hereditary seats in the legislature. He was in his 72d year, and little known by any share he took in politics. He married the youngest daughter of the late Lord Arundel, by whom he had a large family. The present Lord Clifford is in his 50th year, and married to the daughter of Cardinal Weld, who since the death of his lady has entered the Catholic church. The family of Clifford, whence the noble lord is lineally descended, is one of the most ancient among our nobility.

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